

Train Travel in 1800s

Was relaxing to watch ever changing view. Enjoyed dining car with good food. Enjoyed lounge car for drinks and cards. Walked around anytime and walked entire train for exercise. We could use rest rooms anytime needed and smoke when wanted to. Out west there was excitement with Indians and train robbers. Sometimes train stopped to shew cattle off of tracks.

Enjoyed sightseeing trips to see mountains, Grand Canyon, New York, World's Fair, Wild West, Alleghenies, Rockies, Great Plains, Chicago, Lakes, Rivers, Waterfalls, Agawa Canyon, Yellow Stone, National Parks, Durango-Silverton (below) etc.











LESSONS OF HISTORY

LEARN FROM IT SO AS NOT TO REPEAT MISTAKES OF THE PAST.

We must be prepared against attack from without and from within from both humans and microbes.

We need more medical research on the threats of super antibiotic resistant germs. And better intelligence and preventive action against those who are now planning the overthrow of our free way of life. Those people are enemies and are here now.

In the old days the air was clean, the water was pure, the ground wasn't littered with chemicals and you could eat fish from any stream or lake. Now fish contain poison and people are dying from the air, water, and ground pollution. 2008 ALA report shows the air high in year round particle pollution. This is unhealthy air causing deaths.

The history of mankind is full of needless brutal warfare and cruelty. It is our duty to our children to put an end to it. We must teach everyone that there are better ways to settle disputes than violence. We need a code of conduct for human behavior backed up by laws which are enforced. The most important rule that should be made the standard of human conduct is the Golden Rule which has been acknowledged by the greatest thinkers such as Socrates, Confucius, Jesus as the best rule of human relations. It is: Don't do to others what you would not want done to yourself.

Why haven't we learned that sending our young people overseas to fight stupid foreign wars costs innocent lives and costs money? What did we learn from Vietnam a 20 year war that cost nearly 60,000 American lives, and for what? Was the Iraq war or the Afaganistan war worth even 1 American life? But if you want to see why follow the money. A lot of people made money off of these wars.

The Congress has spent the country broke on many needless projects. Then they want to raise our taxes to pay for this excessive spending. Meanwhile they are not paying their fair share of taxes themselves. Then they borrowed trillions from China who is now supporting its military financed for free by the US taxpayer. Their military will soon be the number one power in the world financed by us. Something is wrong!

As stated above and backed up by history if you look at things that happened here in Michigan, we really do need a Code of Conduct for all Humans.

Some think it should be: Bring no harm to another by your actions or inaction, plus the Golden Rule stated above. In other words Love one another and Kindness needs to be the standard. The historical facts are that when rules of law protecting our rights are discarded by rule of force people die. Yes it can happen here and has. And if rule of law is not maintained more people will die. And put another way what goes around will come around!.

There are hundreds of languages used around the world. People often have a big problem of not being able to understand each other in times of emergency. Most people in the world do not understand English. There is an international vocabulary that is easy to learn. People can learn this in 5 minutes a day so all humans can understand each other especially in emergencies. It is the quickest most time and cost efficient solution to understanding between all languages. See **easiestlanguage.info**

In Michigan we have access to all the free water we need. Yet we pay to throw it away. There is no need to pay Detroit's high price. Just capture the water from your roof like they did in the old days.
It is free and pure.

In the past windmills provided some free power.
Now we can get free power from the sun.
Get solar shingles.
Get government to pay for some of it.
Become independent of the power company.
Make them pay you.

Political correctness is a form of censorship and a form of stupidity that may cost us our freedom. News people are afraid of naming groups that have caused problems. For example: The people who killed 3000 people on 9-11 are referred to as terrorists rather than what they really are, devout Muslims practicing their religion of world domination who felt that they would instantly be in heaven playing with virgins because they killed misbelievers as commanded in their bible. Check this out. These statements are verifiable.

Where went Common Sense? A local store had a big theft problem so they hired a security guard. The thieves found out that the guard could out run them and insist that they return the merchandise immediately. Well it worked and the theft rate dropped significantly. Corporate people investigated why this one store had such a low theft rate compared to other stores. When they discovered why they fired the guard. The theft rate was soon back thru the roof and you and I are paying for it.

Something is seriously wrong with the justice system. Justice for All has been killed by Justice only for a very high price. Attorney gods and their judge partners have taken over. In Feb 2009 a school girl cried for help from security guards because she was being attacked. Three guards just stood there and did nothing while the girl was brutally attacked knocked to the floor and severely kicked and beaten because they were afraid of expensive lawsuits. Many security guards around the country are not allowed to do anything for the same reason. Homeowners even those who have been repeatedly broken into can't do much to an invader for fear of outrageously expensive lawsuits, and have even been sued because the thieves injured themselves while inside the homeowners house or yard. Many people are wronged because they could not afford attorney's outrageous fees. Ordinary people are often ordered by judges to pay attorneys hundreds of dollars an hour. Malpractice and greed is rampant among attorneys. I have seen an attorney get a poor widows house for his fees. An attorney refused to let an innocent man state that he was innocent and why. Ordered him to plead guilty. That gave the innocent man a criminal record. Then the judge ordered the innocent homeless man to pay his appointed attorney \$250 for five minutes of that bad legal service. Attorneys like that are white collar criminals and should be sent to Pagan Island in the Pacific. Someone is choking or drowning or in a car that is about to catch fire and good Samaritans are afraid to even give emergency help because of the possibility of expensive lawsuits.

Countries that don't learn from History are doomed to repeat the mistakes of the past.

This professor believes that if this country does not learn from history and make corrections it will not exist as a free country in 20 years.

Our Bill of Rights gives us many Freedoms including: Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Religion, Peaceful Assembly, Fair Trial, Freedom to openly bear arms, Privacy.

But Beware

Now there are many people who are working to take your freedoms away.

Swiftness, certainty and sufficiency of punishment where community, police and the justice system work together is a major deterrent to crime. Proper parenting, the help of the community, adequate education, community expectations, a code of conduct, are other important factors. Wonderful organizations like the Boy Scouts with community support are vital to our young people often providing knowledge and moral ideals otherwise missing in our society, especially considering the fact that children spend more time watching morally, educationally, and emotionally decadent television than they do learning in school. In Scouting boys often learn self sufficiency, outdoor survival skills, first aid, swimming, lifesaving, safety, leadership and many other desirable things not taught in schools. They teach high moral ideals, integrity, personal and community responsibility. Many lives have

been saved by scouts and many communities have benefited from scout good turns. My life was saved by a boy scout.

Another common senseless item is 0 violence tolerance policies. Example a teacher who was a veteran and who had training in disarming, had an opportunity to disarm a student that appeared to be getting ready to shoot. The teacher had stepped into a hallway and had not been noticed by a gun pointing student who was facing the other way. However because of the 0 tolerance policy if he did so he would be fired. He therefore retreated to his room locked the door just in time to hear the gun go off. Of course no one wants needless violence but on rare occasion it has a place. 0 tolerance takes away a chance to save lives.

0 tolerance for being late for work. There was an accident I saw on the way to work the second day of my new job. Help was needed. I saved a life. I got fired.

War on Terrorists 2001-Present 3,000 died on 9/11 over 5,000 have died since.

Their method is: They hide and support terrorists from within large groups of complacent "peaceful" supporters. Their goal is to take over our country and dump our constitution by getting many accomadations and laws passed. Lying is part of their warfare. They want to take away our freedom of speech and discussions by getting "anti hate" laws passed.

If you allow killers, terrorists
and their sympathizers
to live amongst you
they will hurt your children or others later.
\$35,000 a year to give them room, board and
medical care is a waste of your money.
Criminals and terrorists should be shipped to
a deserted Pacific Island Now

Child protection gone nuts.

Everyone agrees children should not be harmed but because of attorneys school districts have ordered no paddling and even no shouting at students. In fact students are encouraged to report any teacher or parent incidents. Because of lawsuits and child protection laws any teacher that is reported for any alleged incident is automatically put on unpaid leave for 30

days. I know of several of these alleged incidents that caused a teacher to lose pay and enormous personal stress and had absolutely no grounds in fact at all. I have witnessed a teacher being set up. I overheard a girl confess that she had made up a story that a teacher who had given her an E grade had fondled her. I remember that that teacher was a family man with two children and because he had not got tenure was not rehired due to the fact that the alleged incident had hit the papers. He lost his job and his home and who would hire him if the school district he had worked for wouldn't. The Teachers are afraid of the Administration who is afraid of the School Board who is afraid of the parents and lawsuits.

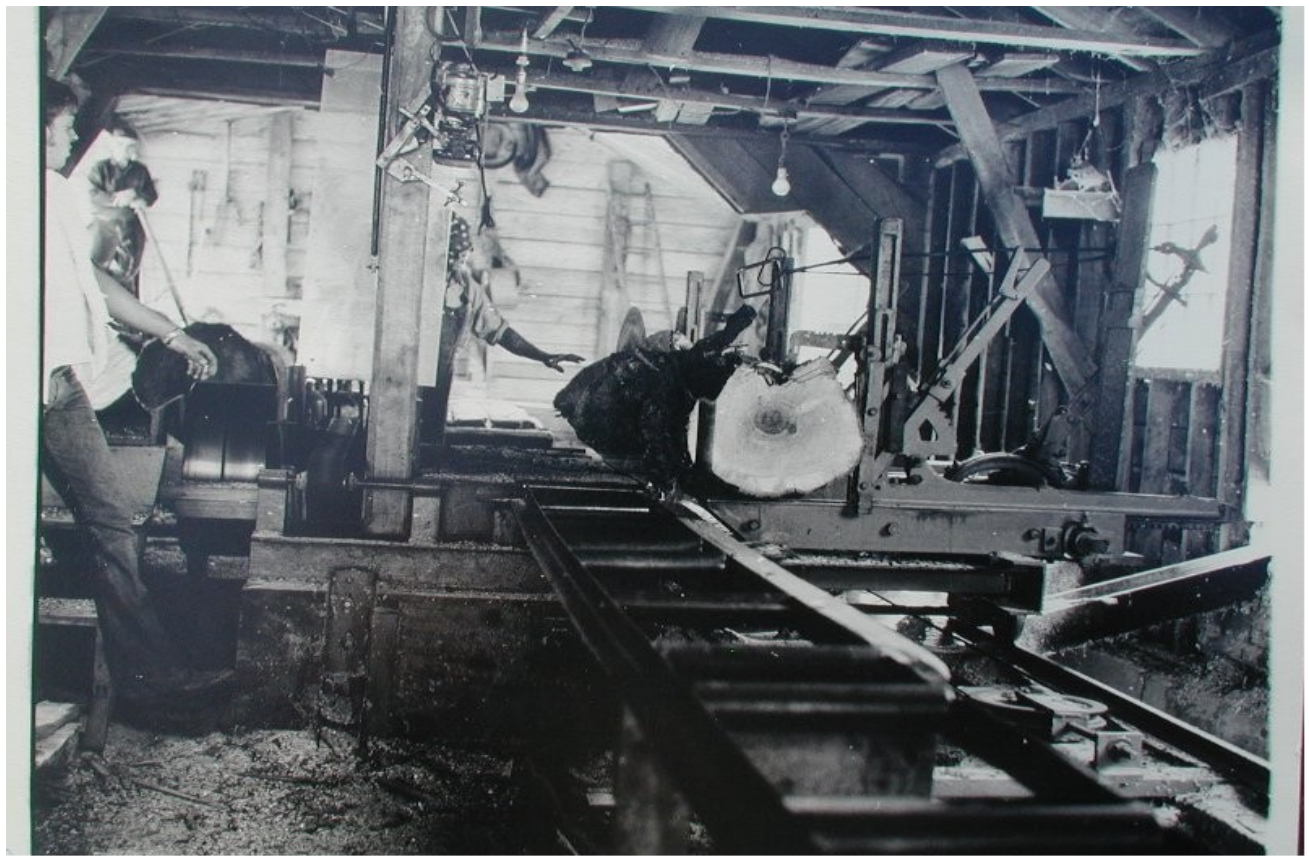
And the kids. They aren't afraid of anyone because they can make up a story against a teacher or parent and cost them dearly in legal fees. Teenagers have picked up on this and can and do threaten parents. Parents now-days are afraid of discipline for fear someone will call protective services and they will have to take off of work, perhaps get fired or pay large

legal fees.

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Bunert Farm 2





Weier Woods Sawmill Warren MI Photographer Wesley E Arnold









Bunert One Room School Museum

Education was thought of as a privilege and both students and parents wanted it very much to succeed. Most teachers had the full support of parents in the old days. If a boy was bad in school he might get a little extra set of chores to do at school. If he was guilty of serious misbehaving he might experience the sting of a switch on his butt. But if his father found out he would get much worse switchings plus extra chores and work to do. If the boy failed the final exam at the end of the year his father could use that as reason enough to consider that he was unfit for school which meant that he became free labor for the family until he was eighteen. This meant that he had to do a mans work around the farm without pay.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Louis Groesbeck, April 3, 1837, Avery Dennison, Sam Gibbs, Lyman E. Rhodes, were voted Commissioners of Schools.

The first known school was a split log school house the farmers built at the corner of Creek Road/Ryan roads. Was used as church for both Methodist and Baptist groups. This log building also had split log benches. Rather uncomfortable. By 1875 two churches and a school on Ryan Road were in operation. The one called the West School is still standing. It is that red brick building just south of Chicago Road on the East side of Ryan.

St Clement school in the middle of Warren was up and running and the Plunket school at Ten Mile and State Road (Sherwood) were operating.

The Bunert One Room School pictured below was built in 1875. The school is a wood frame board-and-batten structure. Originally the school housed students in grades 1-8.



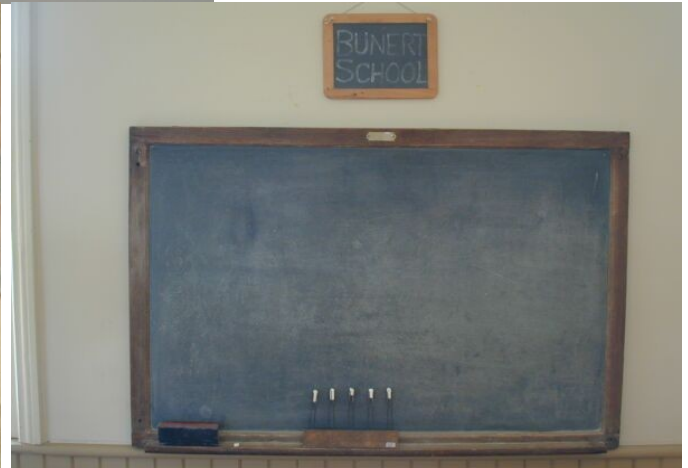


The school had one teacher who taught all grades. Classes were held in it until 1944. A larger two room school was built in 1927 and sat next to the Bunert School. Classes K-4 were taught in the one room school, 5-6 and 7-8 were taught in the two room school. The two schools had 3 teachers and 65 students. In 1944 a new 6 room school was built and named Charwood after Betty Chargo and Irene Woodward. The two older schools were then sold to John O'Connor who made them into residences. In 1970 it was sold to the Santa Maria Lodge. In 1987 the lodge people offered it to The local historical society who had it moved next to Tower High School. Murthumn High School was built in 1926 as was Busch School. Students if not needed for farm work could attend either high school.









There was only one teacher. During the winter months she was required to walk or use buggy and to get to the school early REGARDLESS OF ANY WEATHER to get a fire started in the potbelly stove so the room was warm for the students.

Sometimes the teacher would prepare a hot, noon meal on top of the stove, usually consisting of soup or stew.

The School year was September-May. Time 9 a.m. To 3 or 4 p.m., with morning & afternoon 15 minute recesses & an hour for lunch.

Student chores were as follows: The older students were given the responsibility of bringing in water, carrying in coal or wood for the stove. The younger students would be given responsibilities according to their size and gender such as cleaning the black board, taking the erasers outside for dusting, sweeping, Dust. Empty trash. Empty water bucket, attend to stove. Sometimes town meetings and picnics were also held at schools..

The youngest children sat in the front. Classes were divided into rows according to grade level.

The school was required to provide education in scientific knowledge in harmony with the principles of patriotism, humanity and democracy. it provided for moral, aesthetic, working, health, physical an ecological education of pupils. Subjects were: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, History, US Government, Civics, Constitution, Bill of Rights, Geography. The older students usually helped the younger students with their lessons. The number of students ranged from about 6 to sixty. Sometimes the classroom was overcrowded.

Methods: The teacher would call each grade level to the front of the room where they would sit on a long bench and receive and recite their lessons.

Everyone walked or rode horse to school. Students didn't miss for bad weather. Attendance was better for the girls than for the boys because the boys had to work on the farm most of the time. Teacher usually began with first grade & gave all other students assignments. The teacher would teach one subject at a time to each grade level, then move on to the next grade level with the same subject. Students usually had plenty of time to do their work while the teacher was going over the lesson with the other grades. After the teacher got through with one subject, she went on to the next and repeated the process again. Students got a lot of reinforcement by listening to the teacher teach the other grade levels. The teachers usually had very little equipment with which to work. Any extra materials had to be purchased by the teacher. The students usually did assignments with pencil and newsprint paper or on black tablets.

What did the students bring for lunch? Usually molasses or lard and sugar sandwiches, spread bacon fat, syrup, or jam on bread. Hard boiled eggs, Cold pancakes, Peanut butter, cheese, Fried chicken, Apple, Carrots, Tomatoes, and Homemade cookies. On cold days a half baked potato to keep hands warm and baking them at school on potbelly stove. Water was from a comon dipper in in water can in the entry hall.

Discipline: Teachers and parents were strict. Brothers and sisters often were in the same classroom with you and would probably tell on you if you were bad. Pupils spoke when called upon by the teacher or requested permission before speaking by raising arm. Required to stand when speaking. Titles of respect (Miss, Mister, Ma'am, Sir) were always used in addressing the teacher. Lesser punishments, rap on the hands or knuckles with a steel edged ruler, standing in a corner with face to the wall, sitting upon a high stool beside the teacher's desk, standing for long periods with arms held straight out in front. **It was taken for granted that the Golden Rule, courtesy, fairness, were the Standard of Conduct.**

In 1878, men teachers earned about \$30 per month and women teachers earned \$20 per month. There were more women teachers because they could pay them less. Most of them were untrained as teachers. Sometimes teachers would start teaching when they were only 14 years old. This meant that some of them were younger than their students, who ranged in age from 4 to 17 years old. Books were most often "hand-me-downs".

Here are a few of the things taught:

What is the Law of our land?

What is the Bill of Rights?

What protects your Freedoms?

Very important! The Bill of Rights which are the first ten amendments to the Constitution were approved in 1791 to give us specific freedoms.

First Amendment guarantees the freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of petition to the government for redress of grievances.

Second Amendment gives the right to bear arms openly,

Third Amendment freedom from quartering soldiers in a house without owner's consent

Fourth Amendment protects people against unreasonable search and seizure. No searches without warrant or probable cause. This is also about privacy that people supposed to be entitled to have their homes and personal effects private and free from searches.

Fifth Amendment no person shall be held for "a capital or otherwise infamous crime" without

indictment, be twice put in "jeopardy of life or limb" for the same offense, be compelled to testify against himself, or "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It also prohibits government from taking private property without "just compensation," Sixth Amendment guarantees the right of speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in all criminal proceedings and the right to have legal counsel for the accused and guarantees that the accused may require witnesses to attend the trial and testify in the presence of the accused. It also guarantees the accused a right to know the charges against him. Seventh Amendment guarantees right of trial by jury in almost all civil cases. Eighth Amendment. Excessive bail, fines "cruel and unusual" punishment prohibited. These rights were fought for in the Revolutionary War from the Bloody British and they were defended in W.W.I and W.W.II and other wars. Thousands of our soldiers died preserving these rights for you.

Name the states and capitols for each state. Name the countries of the world and their capitals.

Be able to do addition subtraction multiplication and division in your head. Be able to figure a square root with pencil and paper.

Know use of fractions and how to add subtract multiply and divide them.

Be able to figure percents.

Understand and use the rules for punctuation

Know the cases for common verbs.

Know spelling for common words.

Acquire reading skills for your grade level.

Be able to write with good penmanship.

Be able to write a business letter.

Name the presidents of the United States in order.

Know why the Revolutionary War was caught and know about the most important battles.

Know about the most important events in history.

Know about the most import things in Science such as the causes of weather, climate health, etc.

Know about the most common inventions.

Be able to pass the year end exam. ([6th grade final exam](#))

You may visit the Bunert School Museum on the first Sunday of the month except for January, August and holidays.



Bunert-Weier Farm

The Bunert-Weier Farm began in 1849 and continues to the present. It was the last working farm in Warren.



First Heavy Snow - Shep on the road
- Dec 21, 1946 -



Pa Picking up Potatoes 10/16/1950

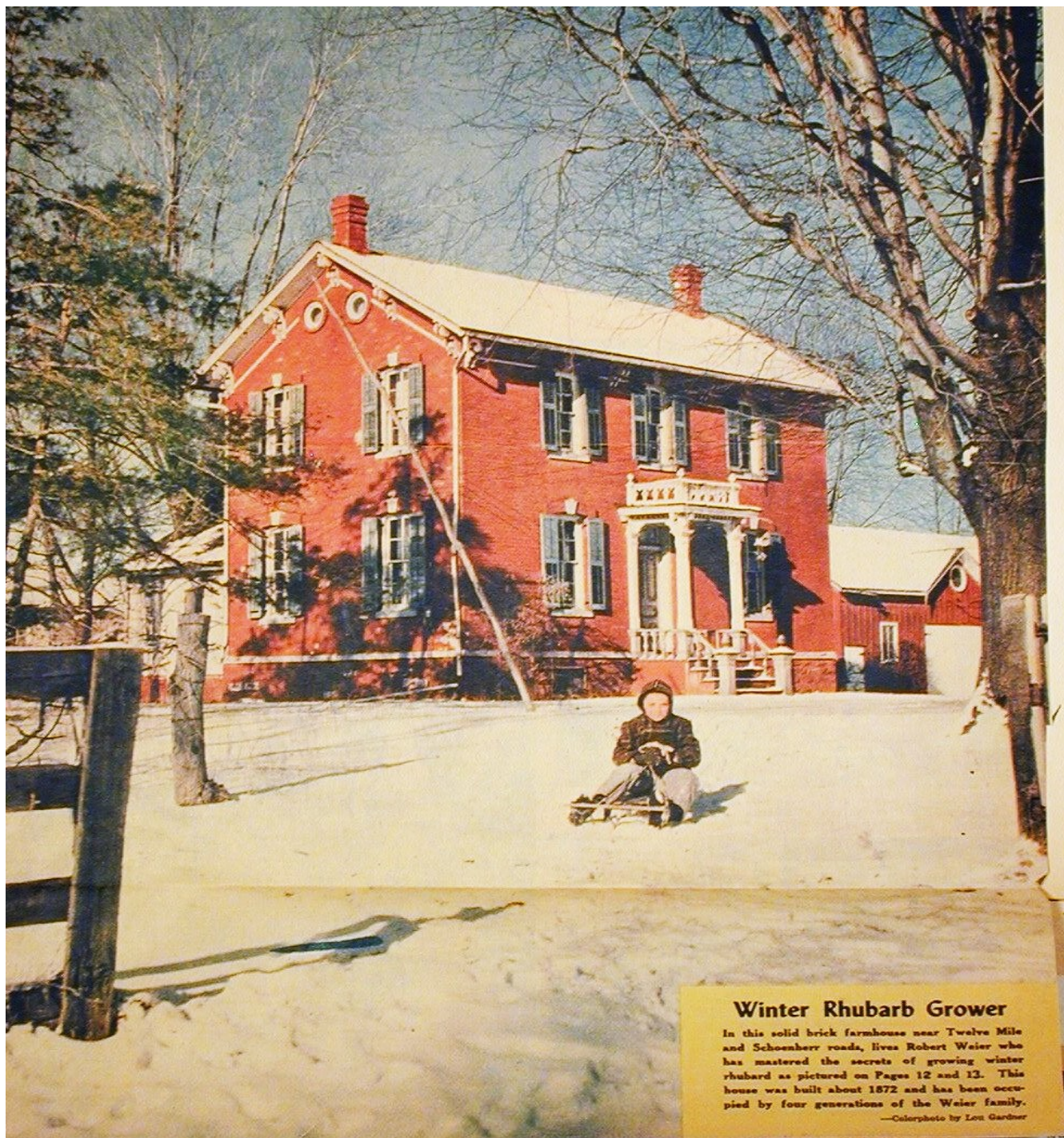






Fred Weier was a wonderful person. He died in 2009. He is dearly missed by many.



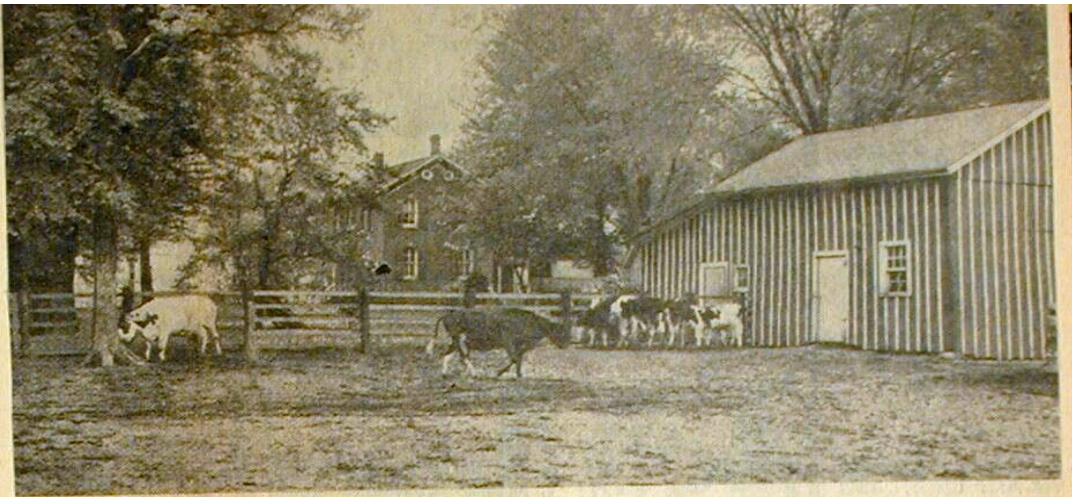


Winter Rhubarb Grower

In this solid brick farmhouse near Twelve Mile and Schoenherr roads, lives Robert Weier who has mastered the secrets of growing winter rhubarb as pictured on Pages 12 and 13. This house was built about 1872 and has been occupied by four generations of the Weier family.

—Colorphoto by Lou Gardner





A farm on Bunert road, north of Martin road, typical of the rural flavor still to be found in Warren's undeveloped

northern section. A \$15 million sewer network is expected to bring a boom in subdivision development to the new city.

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'Believe It or Not' Happens Here

February 26, 1948

Ben Schmilt, of 7075 Gilman avenue, received the surprise of his life when gathering eggs last Monday. Yes, believe it or not, one of the chickens had laid an egg 8½" in circumference, weighing over a quarter of a pound. The egg was approximately three times the size of a normal egg.

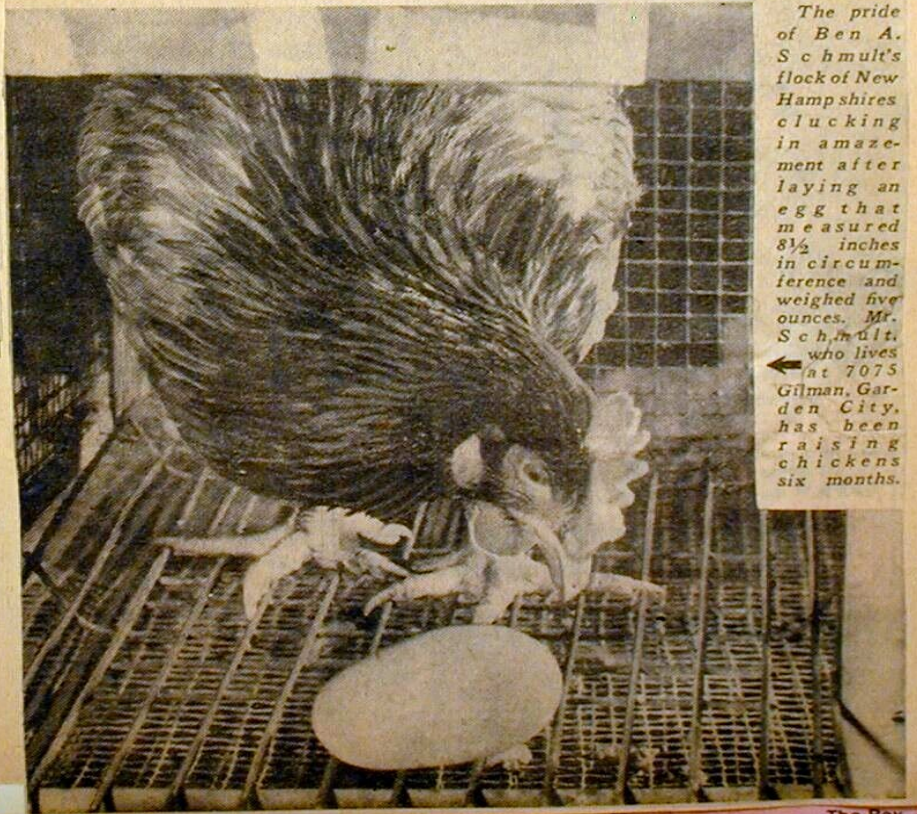
Schmilt has lived in Garden City for a little over a year now, and raised the chickens from baby chicks. He is employed as a creamery worker by the Risdon Creamery of Detroit.



president, receives gavel
ent Bob Weiler.

nnie Kuschel at Macomb Hospital;

She Laid a Five-Ounce Breakfast



The pride of Ben A. Schmilt's flock of New Hampshires clucking in amazement after laying an egg that measured 8½ inches in circumference and weighed five ounces. Mr. Schmilt, who lives at 7075 Gilman, Garden City, has been raising chickens six months.

The Rev. A

Warren farm acres to sprout collegians

By JAMES GRAHAM
News Metropolitan Bureau

WARREN — An 82-year old Warren widow will live out her days on the family farm—but it won't be as she had imagined.

Mrs. Ida Weier, who has lived most of her life on what is now Warren's last operating farm, will get her wish to remain in her century-old farm home.

But she won't be surrounded by the fertile fields she trod as a child. Instead, she'll be hedged in by college classrooms and thousands of students.

WHAT REMAINS of Mrs. Weier's farm — less than 25 acres — seems to have been bypassed by the busy outside world.

But Macomb County Community College has begun what it terms "friendly condemnation proceedings" to obtain 19½ wooded acres of the farm adjoining its South Campus.

College President Dr. John Dimitry says the school needs the land so it can add three buildings.

The condemnation proceedings were begun in Macomb County Circuit Court after it became impossible to determine a fair price for the land, Dimitry said.

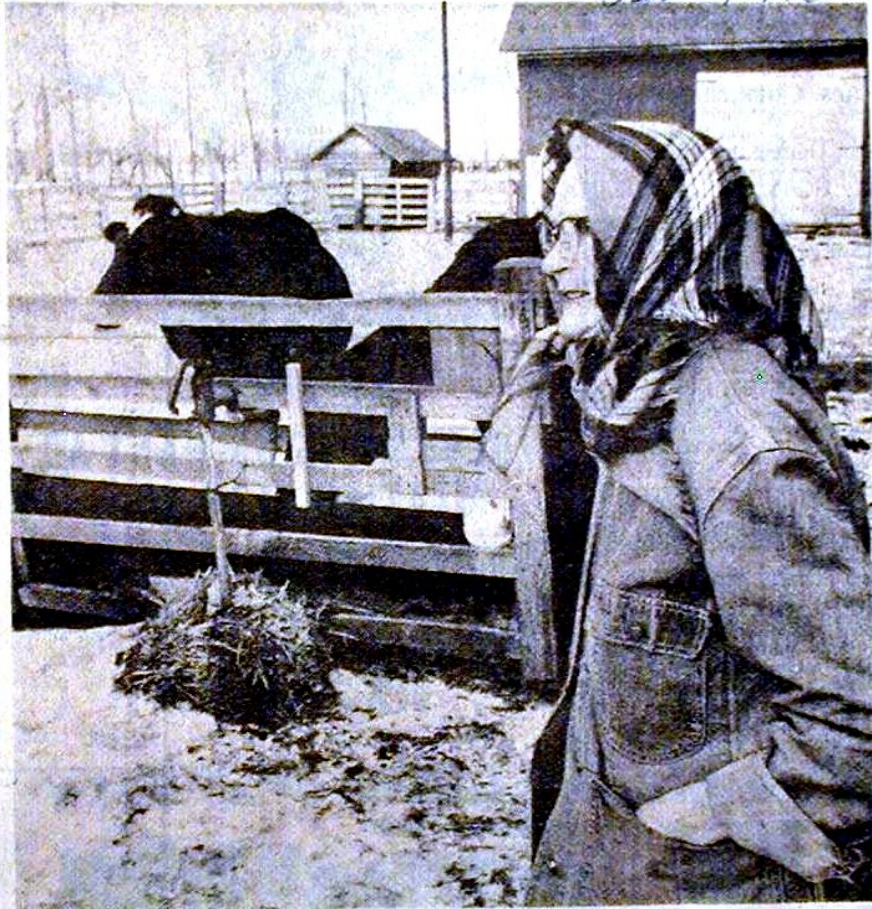
"We've had the land assessed twice and one figure was twice as much as the other. We finally decided the only way we could determine a fair price was to let a jury do it," he said.

THE COLLEGE, as a public institution, has the legal right to have land condemned for its use.

Mrs. Weier, and her son, Carl, who lives with her, seem resigned to losing the land. Taxes have made it too expensive to keep undeveloped, Carl said.

The land the college seeks is between Miller and 12 Mile on the east side of Bunert.

Today the land is wooded.



—News Photo by Duane E. Belanger

Mrs. Ida Weier will have new neighbors on her Warren farm

Ducks and geese scratch for grain beneath a half-dozen antique steam engines.

Fat squirrels and a pair of red foxes dash about through piles of wood cut by Carl and his brother, Robert who operate one of the last saw mills in the county on the acreage.

A small flock of sheep bleat at passersby from behind a split-rail fence.

WHEN THE COLLEGE obtains the land, it plans to build a two or three-storied classroom building, an office building and one other structure.

"The buildings will take only about two acres," President Dimitry said. "So we'll be able to preserve most of the trees and the rustic quality of the area."

He said there will be no

parking on the farm land and only foot paths will be used, except for service roads.

When the college takes the wooded land, Mrs. Weier's rustic life will be squeezed into a two-acre tract on the west side of Bunert.

The two story farm house, with its 18-inch thick brick


(Concluded on Page 2E) *

1165 lbs	Amy Kuschel Allenton	<i>Sylvester</i> \$1,456.25	\$1.25	Aug 1995
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Bow.

Purchased Price	\$ 450.00
Feed	355.25
Equipment & Vet.	116.00
Labor - 130 hrs. @ \$4.50 per hr.	585.00
Total	\$1,506.25

Gussyng up for the show



*Armada Times
Aug 17, 1994*

Photo by KATHLEEN STEFFEN

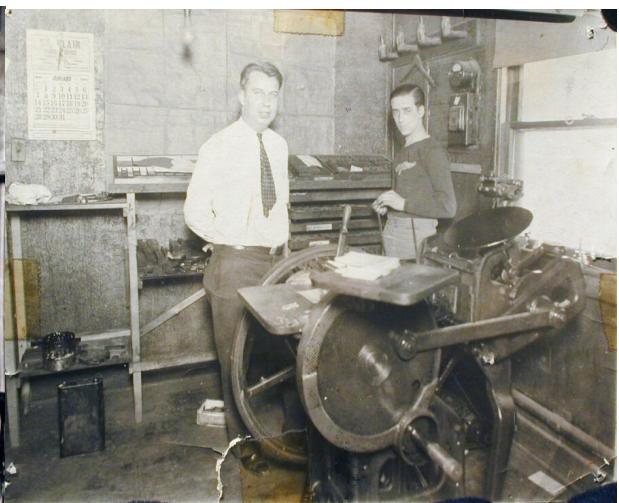
Amy Kuschel, 12, of Berlin Township prepares her 1,150 steer Duke for the showmanship contest at the 122nd Annual Armada Fair. Amy is a member of the School Section 4-H Beef Club and plans to sell an even bigger steer at the 4-H Livestock Sale scheduled for 6 p.m. Friday. Everyone is welcome to attend and buy an animal from a 4-H'er. 1165 lbs - \$1.50 lb.

Above used by permission of Mine Kuschel

1950s- 1960s Businesses



Printers Unknown on left.

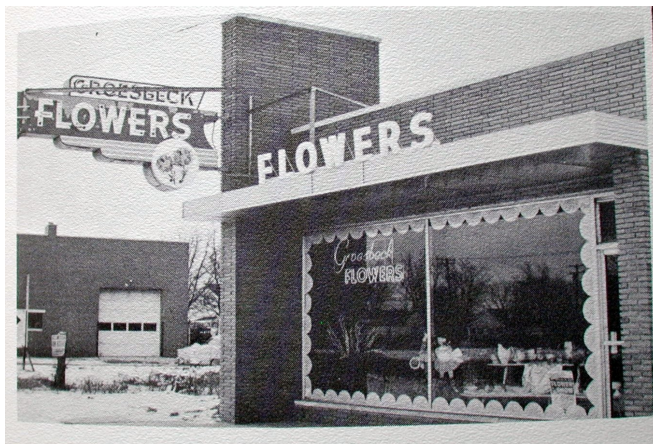


On Right Harold Stilwell and helper.



Ed and Lil's Flowers have been around a long time.

Lee's Florist 24039 Van Dyke has also been around a long time.



Groesbeck Flowers also lasted many years.





Compliments of

SCHARF'S

6650 E. Ten Mile Road

Sl-7-9815



Bar

E. VAN WULFEN & SON
Industrial Plating Equipment
Installation Contractors
Processing Engineers

2510

JE-9-2050

26328 Van Dyke

Center Line, Michigan

VANDALE RADIO AND HOBBY SHOP
Model Supplies



Courtesy Gas Station – 1968

Freedom Train



This engine toured America in 1976

"The triumph of the steam-powered American Freedom Train was, indeed, the only nationwide celebration of the Bicentennial. It was pulled by steam locomotives in the age of the diesel, and would improve on the three display cars of its predecessor, the 1947 Freedom Train. The American Freedom Train would feature twelve display cars, ten that visitors would go aboard and pass through and two to hold large objects that would be viewed from the ground through huge "showcase" windows. The display cars were filled with over 500 precious treasures of Americana. Included in these diverse artifacts were George Washington's copy of the Constitution, the original Louisiana Purchase, Judy Garland's dress from The Wizard of OZ, Joe Frazier's boxing trunks, Martin Luther King's pulpit and robes, and even a rock from the moon."



"The American Freedom Train (AFT) was a 26-car train led by one of three enormous steam engines restored just for the occasion. Over a 21 month period from April 1, 1975 to December 31, 1976 more than 7 million Americans visited the train during its tour of all 48 contiguous states. Tens of millions more stood trackside to see it go by. It was by far the greatest event on rails since the end of the steam era, and the uniquely magnificent vehicle that brought America's Bicentennial celebration to the people. " from

http://www.freedomtrain.org/html/aft_home.htm AFT Locomotive #4449:

Doubtless the most photographed locomotive in the world, the former Southern Pacific GS-4 is the property of the City of Portland Oregon. It was repainted to Daylight colors a few years after the Bicentennial. In the 1980's it pulled a consist of matching cars from Portland to New Orleans for the World's Fair and starred, along with Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas, in Disney's "Tough Guys". In recent years she sported an all-black "War Baby" paint scheme, but returned to her beautiful red, white, and blue American Freedom Train colors from March 2002 to March 2004. Now back in Daylight orange, red and black, the locomotive is under the care of the Friends of SP 4449.







Leviathan

In 1868 the Central Pacific Railroad purchased four locomotives from the Schenectady Locomotive Works. They were; The Jupiter #60, The Storm #61, The Whirlwind #62 and the Leviathan #63.









Our Local Animals

Ancient Animals

Most of what is now known as Michigan was a large bay of water that spread inland from the ocean. This huge bay geologists now call the Michigan Basin.

In the seas many kinds of sea life existed similar to animals that live in present warm seas and lakes.



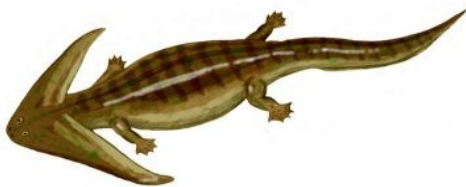
prehistoric shark

Blowfin

Michigan has a "living fossil" the bowfin. This weird fish can breathe air with its lunglike air sac and this ability to breathe air "straight" allows it live in brackish, deoxygenated water and to survive droughts by burrowing in the mud, a technique called **aestivation**. The bowfin is the only primitive fish to provide parental care for its young. "[Bowfin](http://www.ypsidixit.com/blog/archives/2006/07/meet_michigans.html), when caught, should be handled carefully. They are very **pugnacious**, and **consider themselves a match for anything** - including a human being. Once in the boat, they will make every attempt they can at biting the fisherman - and they have a mouthful of very sharp teeth." source

http://www.ypsidixit.com/blog/archives/2006/07/meet_michigans.html

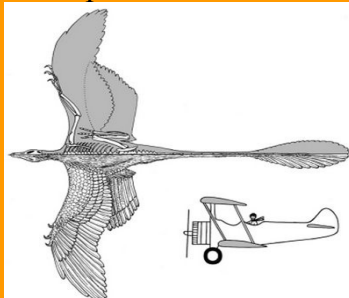
During the Pennsylvanian period over 280 million years ago Warren was above the sea while the center of the state was a huge swamp with huge fern like plants (which later formed coal). The climate was very warm. Thousands of strange animals existed.



Diplocaeraspis looked something like a three foot long salamander with a boomerang-shaped head.

Dimetrodon was a meat-eater with a huge sail on his back let it warm up faster in the morning, so it could kill other primitive reptiles before they had a chance to get going in the morning.

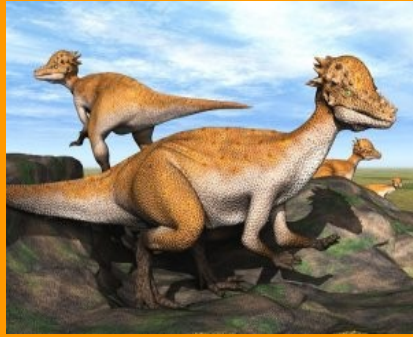
During the Permian period over 220 million years ago the climate of Warren became alternately hot and dry and mild. Michigan had miniature prehistoric horses.



Cretaceous skies were full of creatures big and small. Minuscule moths and small bees shared airspace with enormous pterosaurs, which were warm-blooded flying reptiles related to dinosaurs. The pterosaur Pteranodon, which had a wingspan of up to 33 feet, was one of the biggest of the bunch. It spent much of its time soaring over

water, looking for fish, crabs, insects and mollusks to eat.

Big, small, spiked, fat and more, dinosaurs of all shapes and sizes appeared during the Cretaceous. Since the landmasses were now separated, animals on the distinct continents went their separate evolutionary ways. Beaked, plant-eating dinosaurs known as ceratopsians first appeared at this time. One of the most well-known members of this group was Triceratops, which had three facial horns and a large, bony frill. The so-called "bone-headed" dinosaurs also emerged during the Cretaceous. One of the biggest was Pachycephalosaurus, which had front teeth and might have even enjoyed meat with its plant-based diet.

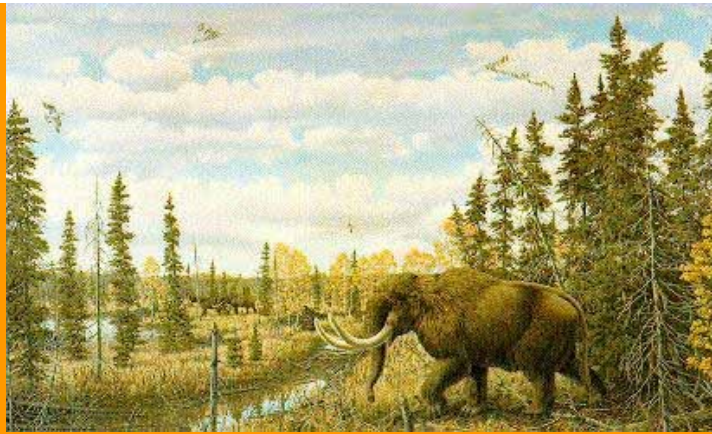


Numerous carnivorous dinosaurs preyed upon the other dino bounty. There was Pelicanimimus, which had more teeth — around 220 — than any other known dinosaur. Afrovenator used its own bladelike teeth to tear at the flesh of prey. Carnotaurus had such short arms that its hands appeared to form out of its elbows, but its clawed feet and sharp teeth could still take down sauropods. Tyrannosaurus rex, however, stood out from the carnivorous dinosaur pack. This 40-foot-long beast was so strong that researchers believe it could shake victims to death, once it had sunk its teeth into their bodies.



Saber-tooth Cat - Smilodon fatalis was about 4-5 feet long with a one-foot long skull, 2 huge canine teeth and a very strong jaw and neck muscles that ate prehistoric horses, and possibly mastodons and bison.

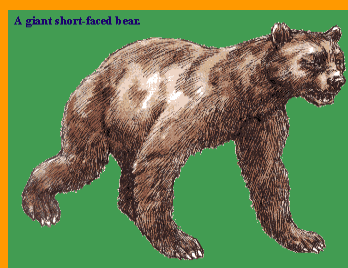
Our area was also home to the American mastodon, mammoths, saber toothed cats, short legged rhinoceros, long horned bison, giant ground sloth, an early camel, mastodons, whales and walruses, giant beavers, ancient armored fishes, and sharks, Musk Ox, Giant Short-faced Bear, Badger, Cougar, and dozens of different dinosaurs, all millions of years ago.



mural by R. Larson



Woodland Musk Ox



A giant short-faced bear.



There were several periods of glaciation. Warren thawed out but rested under an expanded Lake St. Clair until about 10,000 years ago. As the lake level declined and the ground rose Warren at first was tundra with arctic plants, then low plants and shrubs, then gradually the following trees became dominant: Spruce, fir, pine, oak, chestnut walnut, sycamore butternut, basswood, elm, beech ash, oak, and pine. Some of the animals that have lived in the area of Warren since the glaciers and lake retreated are: wolf, giant beaver, white-tailed deer, musk ox, mastodon, American elk, Jefferson mammoth, muskrat, moose, short-tailed shrew, woodchuck, eastern chipmunk red squirrel, gray squirrel Canada beaver, white-footed deer mouse, vole, raccoon, martin, red fox and many different species of birds.

The Columbian Mammoth stood from 12' to

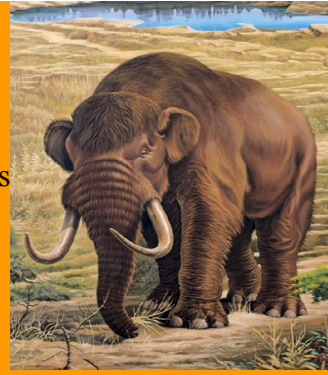


14' tall and weighed approximately 10tons.

Mammoths were mainly grazers, eating grass, sedges, and birch. The mammoth also had a hump on the back of his neck. He had long black hair with a brown wooly undercoat. These animals became extinct around 8,000 years ago.

Mastodons were shorter and stouter than the mammoth and were more common than mammoths in eastern North

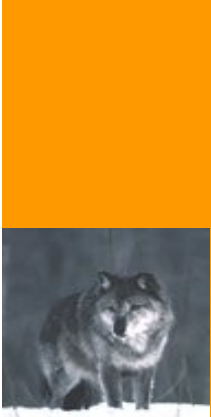
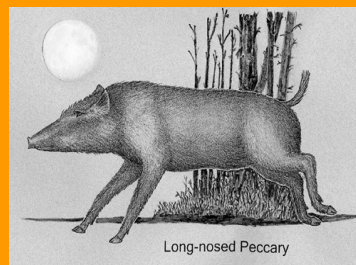
America. Mastodons preferred to browse on leaves, twigs and roots



. The seven to nine-

foot tall mastodon had seven to ten-foot tusks thrust forward and with an upward curve. His body was covered with a golden brown to black coarse hair and an adult male weighed about 6 tons! The mastodon most likely ate leaves and twigs from trees in the forests. The American mastodon became extinct somewhere after 6,000 years ago. To become extinct means to no longer exist, or be.

Both of the above animals had a **proboscis and tusks**. Mammoths and Mastodons were hunted by Ice Age American Hunters called Clovis Indians.



Bears and cougars often weighed hundreds of pounds and could easily kill humans.

Howling of wolves were frequently heard in the old days. They could attack people singly or in packs.

This is why early settlers were usually armed at all times. And why a fire was kept going all of the time.



Our area **was** abounding in wildlife



On July 24, 1701, ANTOINE DE LA MOTHE CADILLAC and his command of about one hundred men, which included his nine-year-old son Antoine, landed at the foot of a thirty-foot cliff along the Detroit River. Cadillac built here Fort Pontchartrain du De Troit (the straits), after the French minister of Marine. This later became the city of Detroit.. Madame Cadillac, several months later, traveled one thousand miles by canoe to join her husband, becoming the first European woman in Michigan. Cadillac left Detroit in 1710. The Michigan Historical library states that his settlement had become home to several thousand Native Americans, but only a handful of French Canadians.

What was the area like in 1701 What did Cadillac find?

In 1701 Cadillac wrote that there were forests of full grown trees or walnut, white oak, red oak, ash, pine, whitewood, cottonwood, straight as arrows with no knots and without branches except at the very top. "Under these broad walks one sees hundreds of timid deer and faun, also the squirrel bounding in his eagerness to collect the apples and plums with which the earth is covered. Here the cautious turkey calls and conducts her numerous brood to gather the grapes." Golden



pheasants, the quail



partridge, woodcock, and numerous doves swarm in the woods and in the country which is dotted with thickets." "The fish here are nourished and bathed by living water of crystal clearness and their great abundance renders them none the less delicious." He writes of the prodigious courageous Eagle, "Swans are so numerous that one would take for lilies the reeds in which they are crowded together. Luxuriant grass which fatten woolly buffaloes of magnificent size. Silas Farmer also states that other early accounts tell of elk, moose, wolves, bears, rabbits, otters, lynxes, wildcats, beavers, musk-rats, meadow larks, bobolinks, robins, and humming birds. Silas states "so numerous and large, indeed, were the wild bisons, that the making of garments from their wool was seriously considered." He reports that in 1824 myriads of wild pigeons made their roosts in the forests of the country. They were so numerous that hundreds could easily be killed with a walking stick.



(Silas Farmer p11)

Michigan is indeed a water wonder land with the most fresh water in the world.

Under the French the area was exploited for furs along the lakes and streams. Some of the animals that have lived in the area of Warren since the glaciers and lake retreated are: wolf, giant beaver, white-tailed deer, musk ox, mastodon, American elk, Jefferson mammoth, muskrat, moose, short-tailed shrew, woodchuck, eastern chipmunk red squirrel, gray squirrel Canada beaver, white-footed deer mouse, vole, raccoon, martin, red fox bear, wolf, lynx, wild cat, fox, coon, badger, fisher, porcupine, woodchuck, rabbit, mink, and weasel.and 250 species of birds.

The birds common in these early days were the eagle, hawk, turkey-buzzard, raven, owl, crane, turkey, partridge, duck, wild goose, and a variety of the smaller birds.

The wild turkey was very common, and vast flocks of several hundred were frequently to be met with.

The wild turkey is sometimes caught in pens made of poles, some five or six feet in height, and covered over the top to prevent their escape. A covered passage-way is made under the pen large enough for the turkeys to crawl through. Corn or other grain is scattered in the passage-way and inside the pen. The unsuspecting birds, seeing the grain, commence picking it up, and thus one after another crawl through the hole into the pen. " Once in, forever in," for they never think of putting their heads down to crawl out again.

The first public building in Warren was a pound constructed of logs 30 feet square in 1839. It was used to house stray animals and was located on Gabrel Yates' farm. He held the position of Pound master until 1848.



Wildlife was abundant in the area deer, bear, raccoon, muskrat, beaver, woodchuck, chipmunk, squirrel, elk, bison, porcupine, lemmings, flying squirrels, red wolf, coyote, red and gray foxes, beavers, wapiti, woodchucks, bob cats, mountain lions, badgers, striped skunk, otters, mink, weasel, opossum, bats, birds, and other wildlife.



Gerald Neil also points out that “Wolves, bears, and wandering live-stock were somewhat of a problem, and also crows. Bounties were offered for wolves, bears and crows and were paid regularly by the town Board.”

As more settlers moved in land was converted from mature forest to farms. This caused most of the wildlife to move away. Much wildlife was hunted for food and sometimes for "sport". There were hundreds of different Birds.

Corrupt politicians allowed big companies to pollute the land air and water. The fish became unsafe to eat. Even today mercury levels in Great Lakes fish are at unsafe levels. Today thousands of people and animals are dying from pollution related causes.

Today the animals we have left are robins, blue jays, morning doves, starlings, sparrows, a few other birds, squirrels, a few raccoons, opossums, skunks, rats, moles, mice, worms, spiders and insects. The domesticated animals in the farming days were cows, pigs, chickens, goats, sheep, horses, oxen, turkeys but now all that is left are cats, dogs and some exotic pets.

The greatest numbers of animals in the world are very small. There are millions of different kinds of insects and billions of even smaller animals some so small one needs a microscope to see them. It is fascinating to watch them through a microscope. And there are animals too small to see through common microscopes.

Medical scientists are warning us that more medical research needs to be done to find antibiotics against super germs. With the human population over 7 billion our enemies the bacteria and viruses have a huge target population in which to develop mutations. Super germs are increasing at an unprecedented rate and we need to develop antibiotics against them. We had better pay attention to history of epidemics. We need to be observant, informed, and prepared.

Forget the Michigan fish they will make you sick from the pollution they have asorbed.

More information about fossil finds in Michigan can be found in Michigan's Fossil Vertebrates by J. Alan Holman and illustrated by Merald Clark and Barbra Gudgeon. This bulletin was published by the museum at the Michigan State University, 1975.

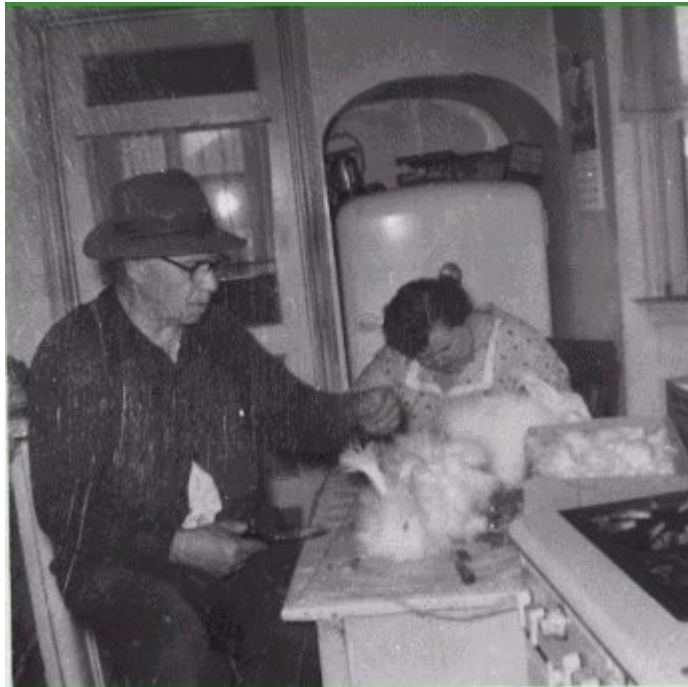
Making Clothing



Above sheep on the Peck farm which straddled the Red Run.

During early agricultural years people often grew their own wool or flax then spun the fibers into yarn.





Angora rabbits had wool which was sheared off then spun into yarn.



Raw wool from sheep or rabbits







The drop spindle was also used to spin wool or flax into yarn.





Small hand loom. Looms are used to weave cloth from yarn.



The medium size loom was used to make cloth.



Small hand loom.

Hand looms were very labor intensive. In other words it took a long time to make cloth. The strips of cloth were then sewed together to make clothing, bags and other articles. In Michigan most hand made clothing was made of wool which had been woven or knitted. Cotton and wool were not available in Michigan until the late 1800s. Before that most people wore clothing made of deer skin. This was often too hot in the summer and not warm in the winter. It was also difficult to wash as all washing was done by streams by hand. Wool clothing did not come into wide use until the late 1700s.

Clothing made from flax is called linen and was difficult and time consuming to make. Linen was strong and long lasting. Some clothing was made from grasses, reeds, nettle or barks of the linden tree during shortage of deer hide or when weather was hot. Indians often went naked in hot weather. Sometimes they wore a loin cloth. This was a strip of hide or cloth worn over one's privates and secured by a belt. Some other animal furs such as rabbit, raccoon and bison were also used. The process of making clothing from these was a long and difficult time consuming task.

Whenever possible items were traded for cloth and clothing manufactured by commercial means. Clothing of wool, cotton and linen were lighter, more comfortable and easier to wash. Even the Indians soon adopted white man's clothing which they acquired by trading, stealing or killing the owner who was trespassing on their land.

Pioneer families at first lived on a survival basis bring with them the clothing they had purchased or made out east. As fabrics became available it was often cheaper in natural color which was almost white. As general stores opened they offered inexpensive dyes and people dyed their fabrics themselves. Linen did not take well to dying but cotton and wool did.

Later fabrics with many colors and patterns became less expensive. Later on when commercial products were sold in cloth bags they were also offered in cloth bags of cotton fabric with nice colorful patterns. Farmers wives used these bags often to make clothing especially for the children. Many a girl's dress was made from a feed sack. These were available up thru the 1960s.

Before the 1800 people in Michigan often had only one set of clothing which was worn all of the time. During the 1800s machine made fabric and clothing became available and was offered at an affordable price which was less than the time and cost of hand made clothing. By the 1900s people had more than one change of clothing. This meant that the clothing got washed more often.

Just a note on cleanliness. Indians did not bathe except to swine in creeks, ponds or lakes. Settlers complained of the fowl smell of many Indians because of their non bathing life style. Prior to the mid 1800s showers and bathtubs were virtually nonexistent. Washing was done sparingly with wash clothes, by swimming or by sitting in a metal washtub.

Artificial fibers such as nylon and polyester did not come into wide use until after the 1940s.

Michigan State Fair

About every year we visited the Michigan State Fair. 2009 was its last year. In the old days things cost a lot less. Most people could afford to go. We did not have to worry about thieves. In later years many people became afraid to go there because of the epidemic of crime in Detroit and the low morals of the people. Costs also rose. A Day at the fair used to cost under \$3. Today they gouge you every way they can. Parking gouge, outrageous entrance fee, outrageous food prices and fear of being a crime target either robbery or car theft which are both very big in Detroit. No wonder people are reluctant to go. On the positive this last year they had many good exhibits. Some of which are in fotos below.

Great Memories, Fun, Animals, Rides, Lots of Food

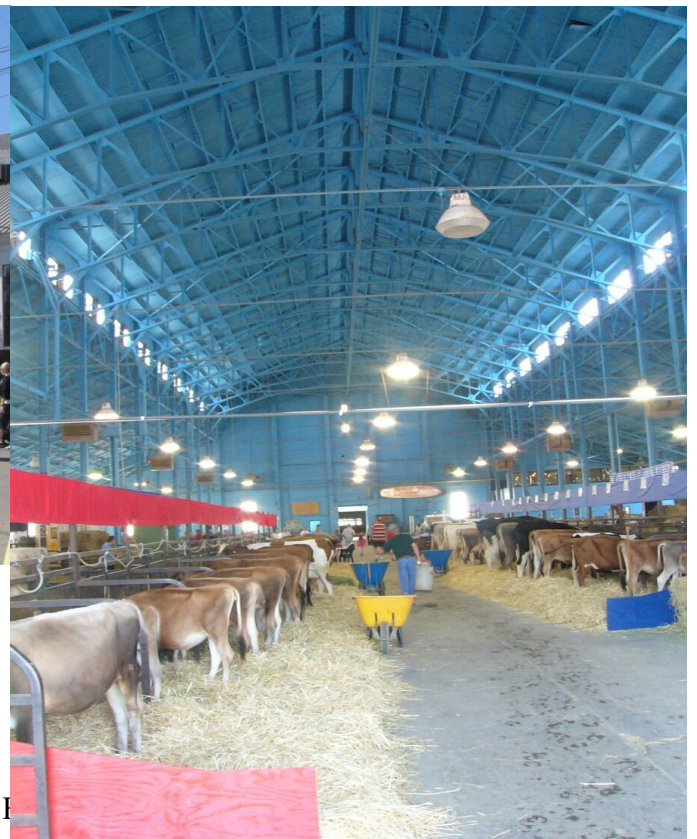




The biggest thing there is the Colloseum with many various shows all week. Oh for the memories. There so many things we saw there. The Ringling Brothers & Barnum Baily Circuses, Scoutoramas, auto and truck events and many other shows.



Behind the Colliseum is the Beef, Dairy & Sheep barn. Foto below





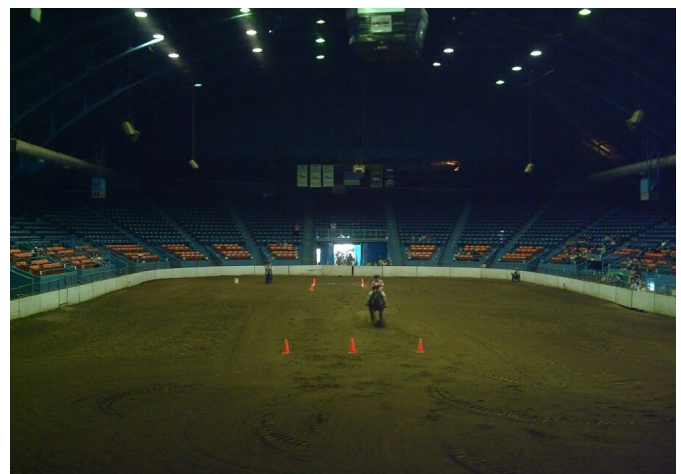
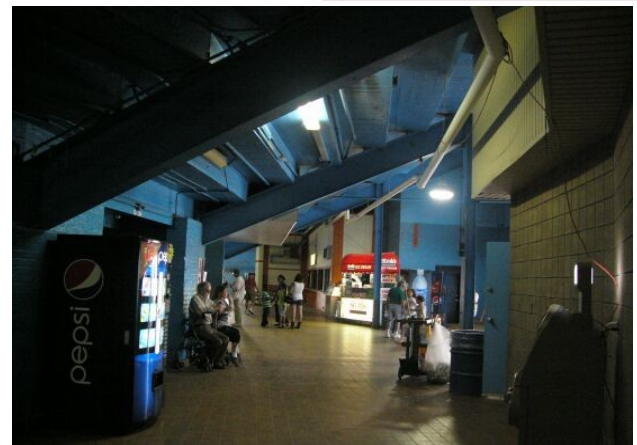
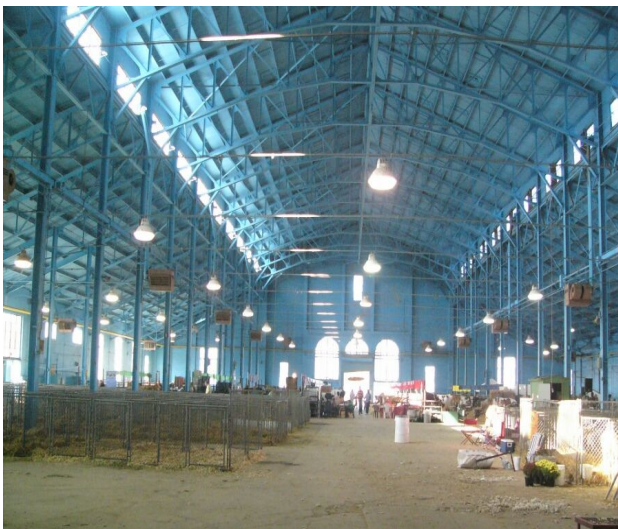
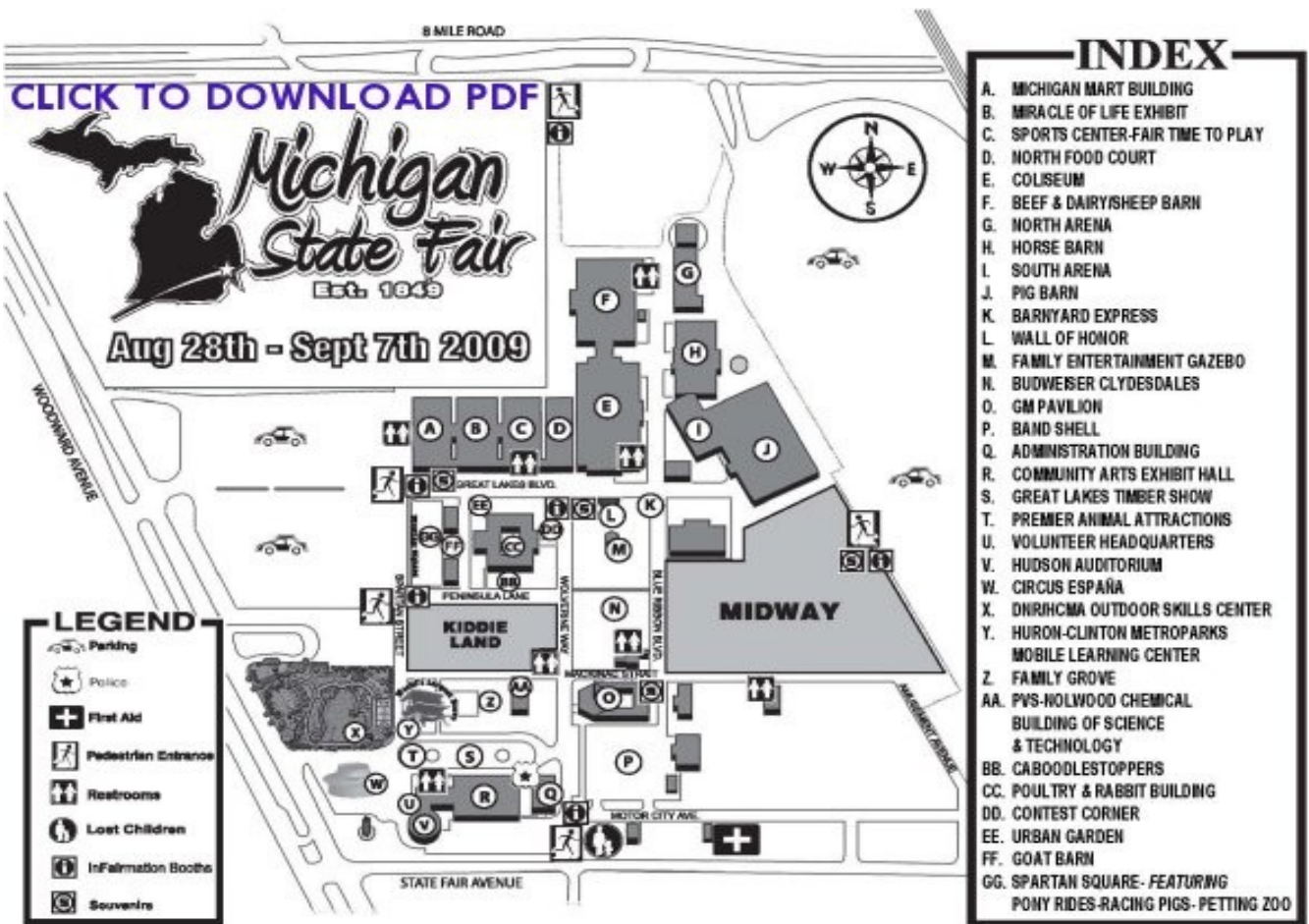
Central picnic grounds.

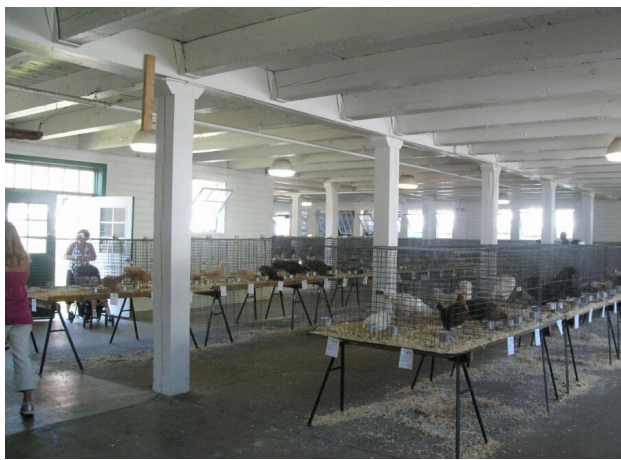
Of course there were lots of carnival rides.



Butter Cow

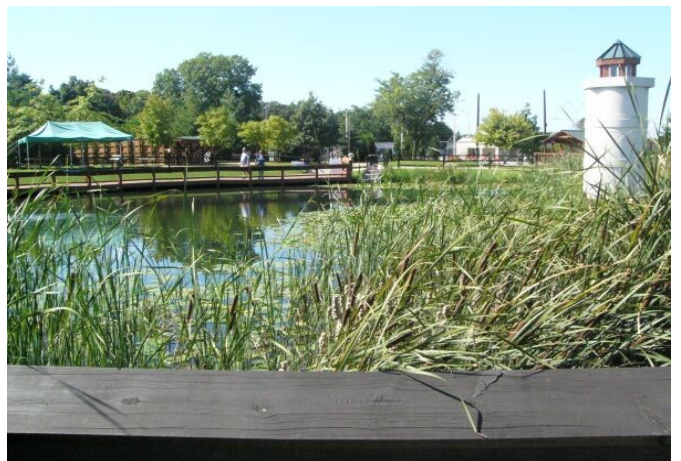








Always Lots of farm animals





The old truck scale

Lots of crops



Whitehall is almost gone. It was closed.

The big stove was hit by lightning and burned in 2011



Michigan Wild Animals

Pheasant, Red Hawk, Field Mouse, Gray Wolf, Cougar, Red Fox, Black Bear, Coyote, Deer, Badger, Bat, Bobcat, Opossum, Cardinal, Towhee, Osprey, Martin, Mourning Dove, Raccoon, Skunk, Owl, Rabbit, Woodpecker, Squirrels, Woodchuck, Frog, Feral Swine, Sparrow, Hummingbird, Robin, Tanager.



Rulers and Public Officials Past and Present

The earliest are unknown due to most records from prior epochs being eroded but there is some evidence of 4-5 extinctions of humans that may have occurred. Also of twelve to fourteen hundred years of known human habitation only very poor word of mouth legends have been passed on until the French started keeping some written records in the late 1600s. It should be noted that earlier peoples have left some art work indicating the possibility of extra-terrestrial visitors. Of course we don't know but when combined with surprisingly similar art work from many other places around the globe this provides an interesting basis for discussion. All too often evidence is ignored. After all everyone knows the Earth is flat and the sun goes around it. Should clues and facts get in the way of beliefs? What is important is to be open minded to the truth and to recognize that there is much we do not know.

Over 1000 mounds have been recorded in Michigan. (Hinsdale) 1,068 (Willis F Dunbar) Mound Road was named after a mound nearby. Macomb County had at least 8 Indian villages, 4 burying grounds, 8 circular enclosures, and 1 rectangular enclosure. There were also at least 28 mounds. Even stranger were the mysterious earth work forts and shaped earth designs with 18 inch tall inner and outer designer walls that are called "gardens" which took on geometric patterns and shapes which Indians would not have seen in their world of nature. Perhaps these were inspired by something the Indians saw perhaps from a more advanced culture such as a UFO that was not in Nature. Strange at the least but of course we really don't know. But around the world native peoples have produced things that were possibly indicative of exposure to more advanced culture. See books by archaeological researchers such as Hinsdale and Hubbard. And if one compares that with the small percentage of verified true sightings, (out of millions or explainable ones), unexplained by anything by technology that mankind currently possesses that leaves open some interesting possibilities. Recent research by physicists have verified 11 dimensions. When one considers that scientists have in fact accomplished, transportation, time travel and cloaking on a small scale, have now discovered earth like planets, and that they are talking in real terms about the space time continuum, parallel universes and worm holes between them, it is evident that there are possibilities that mankind has little knowledge of. As a college professor with scientific leanings I tell students to keep an open mind to the possibilities but to be skeptical of all claims. People from Missouri say "Show me." But the truth is WE JUST DON'T KNOW. There is far more that we don't know than what we know. We don't know who or what ruled or visited.

Indians had clan and tribal Chiefs who were the "Public Officials." There were thousands of them most unrecorded. But they had "nature names" like Bold Eagle, Brave Wolf, Wise Owl, Strong Cougar. Approximately 100,000 Indians or about ten percent of the total Indian population north of Mexico lived in the Great lakes region in the 1600s. (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 2). "The most numerous and influential were the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomi." They called themselves the "Three Fires." (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 2)

Later our area appears to have been mainly inhabited by the Hurons also known as the Wyandottes who were from the 1600s on at war with other Iroquois especially with those to the South. The Clinton River was originally called the Huron River because of these Indians. They had a village where Detroit is now. The name Huron comes from the French word for boar "hure" as the Hurons kept their black hair short and bristly like a boar's hair. They hunted deer, bear, muskrats, beaver, birds and fish. When the French arrived in the early seventeenth century, the Huron were at the height of their power. The Huron population varies, but as many as thirty thousand people lived in about twenty-five villages. Michigan History magazine stated "The Huron were sedentary, living in large villages with a high degree of community. The Iroquois were more advanced than the Algonquians. Raids from the Iroquoian tribes in New York destroyed the Huron. Survivors were adopted into other tribes or became refugees." (Perkins)

Southern Michigan was virtually depopulated by Indian massacres. Professor Charles E. Cleland presented a map showing southern Michigan depopulated and explains how this was carried out by Iroquois who attacked Peaceful Hurons and neutral Indians in the lower peninsula of Michigan. (Cleland 86 and maps)

The Michigan tribes were not highly organized. "Leadership in their classless society was based on an individual's hunting or fishing skill, physical prowess, warring abilities, or eloquence in speech. Leaders had no delegated power but maintained influence through acts of kindness, wisdom, generosity, and humility. Positions of leadership always were earned and could not be passed from generation to generation as a hereditary right." (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 4)

The Great Lakes Indians "believed that the most important social custom was reciprocity. This was basically the idea of doing something for someone, or giving them something, with the expectation that they

would do something in return.” (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 6) “Reciprocity and sharing was the heart if Indian economic and social organization. (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 7) Indians felt that the land belonged to everyone. Although there was communal property that everyone shared. Even the concept of personal property was limited. It was unsatisfactory for a person to have two of something when another had none. They all lived in the wilderness and were subject to the weather and seasons. The Indians of Michigan had roles for each member of their society. Men did hunting, fishing, trading and defending. Women cooked, prepared clothing, did all of the camp duties and raised children. Children were taught respect and responsibility and were expected to learn everything about the culture. They were conditioned not to cry or make loud noises. The Indians had strong family ties because they were raised in an atmosphere of love and respect. Indians often did not punish their children at all.

There were many battles fought here. Hundreds of arrowheads and other weapons were found. Not all for hunting animals. From the stories and legends of the Indians it has been discovered that there was a lot of warfare between tribes. And this was before white man came here. Then looking at the record of how the Indians treated others and treated their captives demonstrated how cruel they could be. They often tortured captives and took slaves. Scalping was practiced before white man entered but when white men gave the Indians scalping knives and paid them to bring back scalps they excelled at this butchery. They even dug up newly killed persons and scalped them to sell the scalps for goods and fire water. Thousands were killed and scalped including women and children. When archaeologist dug up burial sites in Macomb County it became obvious a lot of people died in cruel warfare. We also know that the Indians were even cruel to child captors.

As far as Indian Rulers the hundreds of local Indian rulers were not recorded and changed often as a result of bloody battles. As far as European rulers perhaps first claim might be the Viking King (Vikings preceded Columbus to America. Leif Ericson (c. 970 – c. 1020).

This would be followed by several French kings. From 1600-1760 The French did everything they could to settle Canada and Michigan. Under Jean Talon the “Great Intendant” On July 24, 1701, Antoine De La Mothe Cadillac and his command of about one hundred men took over Detroit and lower Michigan.

French Commandants

1701 – 1704 M Antione de la Mothe Cadillac

1704 - 1706 Sieur Alphonse de Tonty

1706, January to August Sieur de Bourgmont

1706 august to summer of 1711 M Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac

1711 to June 1712 M Joseph Guyon du Buisson

1712 June to 1714 Francois Daupin, Sieur de la Forest

1714 Nov 12 to 1717 Lieutenant Jacques Chas Sabrevois

1717 M Louis de la Poste, Sieur de Louvigny

1717 July 3 to 1720 M Henri Tonty, younger brother of Alphonse

1720 M Charles Joseph, Sieur de Noyelle

1720 to November 10, 1727 (when he died) Sieur Alphonse de Tony

1727 December 19 to M le Chevalier de Lepermouche

1728 M Jean Baptiste Deschaillons de St Ours

1728 M Charles Joseph, Sieur de Noyelle

1728 to June 10, 1734 M de Boishebert

1734 June 10 to Hugues Jacques Pean Sieur de Livandiere

1734-1738 Lieutenant Jacques Charles Sabrevois

1738-1741 M Charles Joseph Sieur de Noyelle

1741, July 28, to 1742, Pierre Poyen de Noyan

1742-1743 Pierre de Celeron, Sieur de Blainville

1743-1747 M Joseph Lemoyne, Chevalier de Longueuil

1749- Lieutenant Jacques Charles Sabrevois

1751, February 15, to March 19, 1754, Pierre de Celeron, Sieur de Blainville

1754 to May 25, 1758 M Jacques d'Anon, sieur de Muy. Died at Detroit

1758 – 1760 Captain Francois Marie Picote de Bellestre (Silas Farmer 227)

As usual names of Indian chiefs were for the most part unrecorded. By 1710 nearly 6000 Indians from many tribes were visiting near the area of the Fort at Detroit trying to get the French to give them

things. This meant that they were hunting in Warren. In the past the French had given lots of gifts to the Indians. But the King of France had ordered an end to buying furs and an end to the giving of gifts. This angered the Indians and led to the murders of many French fur traders. Soon the tribes were fighting amongst themselves for territory. In 1712 allied Indians massacred about 1000 Fox Indians.

The British flag flew over Michigan for thirty-six years from 1760-1796 and off an on until after the war of 1812 and it took a few years after that. for all of the sympathizers to clear out. Then the British still had major control over some Indians which caused some settlers to be killed up to 1830. So if one is counting years that the British had major influence in the Michigan area the total would probably be around seventy years of bloody British sponsored killings.

English Commanding Officers

1760 Major Robert Rogers

1760 to 1763 Major Donald Campbell

1763 to August 31, 1764 Major Henry Gladwin

1764 Colonel John Bradstreet

1765 Colonel John Campbell

1766, Aug 26 Major Robert Bayard

1767-1769 Captain George Turnbull

1770 June 2, to September, Major T Bruce

1770, September, to January 8, 1772 James Stephenson

1772 Major Etherington

1772-1774 Major Henry Bassett

1774 Major R B Lernoult

1775 Captain Montpasant

1775 Major Arent Schuyler De Peyster

1776 Captain Lord

1778 December, to October, 1779 Major Richard Beringer Lernoult

1779, October, to June 1, 1784, Major Arent Schuyler De Peyster

Note Henry Hamilton the hair buyer was the British Lieutenant Governor of Detroit in 1779 This position was higher than simply the post commander.

1784, June 1, to Major William Ancram

1785, June, Captain Bennet

1786, June, Major R Matthews

1787, Major Wiseman

1789, September 2, Major Patrick Murray

1790, November 14, Major D W Smith

1791 Colonel England

1791, Major John Smith, of Fifth Regiment

1792, Major Claus

1792, October 24, Colonel Richard England

1793, March, to 1796, Colonel Richard England of Twenty-fourth Regiment

1793, Captain William Doyle (Silas Farmer p 227)

The above men were actually absolute dictators. De Peyster hanged a woman. Hit a person with his cane and had a person trampled. In 1763 (Farmer 171) Hamilton hanged people in 1776.

In late April 1763 Ottawa war chief Pontiac called a grand council of the tribes in the vicinity of Detroit and urged them to join him in an attack upon the British fort.

The British Governor of Detroit became known as "Hamilton the Hair Buyer" because he bought scalps. Englishmen sometimes led the Indians on raids on American settlers. Ferris Lewis in his book *My State and Its Story* states "So murderous were these raids that the year 1777 is known in American History as the year of the three bloody sevens. Mutilated bodies with scalps gone, smoldering ashes of what was once a settler's cabin on the frontier, tales of horror and massacre; these marked the trail of the Indian raiders. Hundreds of settlers thus perished before the Indians' guns and tomahawks." Many innocent people were also cruelly tortured. Why did the Indians gather scalps? Who paid them for the scalps and provided this primitive people with scalping knives? (Ferris Lewis p 57)

The Treaty of Paris in 1783, obligated the British leave Detroit it took them thirteen years and some naval battle losses before they left. British rule which began in 1760 ended by 1815. They left a bloody 55 year legacy. They earned the title Bloody British.

In 1774 a battle between General Anthony Wayne's army and a large Indian force under Tecumseh a young Shawnee warrior took place in a place called Fallen Timbers. Wayne was completely victorious. This victory broke the back of the Indian resistance. The Indians realizing that their cause was useless settled for as much as they could get in goods by ceding large areas of land to the Americans in the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. (Willis F Dunbar 171)

Some Indians were very trustworthy and had accounts with local merchants. In 1815 there were probably 40,000 Indians in the State of Michigan. By 1825 30,000 and by 1880 only 10,141.

In 1781 The Spanish attacked Michigan at Fort Miami. The King of Spain claimed to be ruler for a short time.

In 1796 Christian Clemens surveyed a half-Indian half-French settlement on the Huron River (Clinton). He later built the first house there. This area was a part of New France but it was claimed by the British and Americans.

American Frontiersman George Rogers Clark and about 172 frontiersmen led raids against the Indians and the British. 1778-1779.

In 1796 General John F Hamtramck was sent to occupy Detroit for the Americans. This was July of 1796. At this time Wayne County was formed. The population was just over 500. This probably did not count Indians. This is down from the often over 2,000 count when the British ran the place. Many British loyalists had left for Canada.

In 1796 Wayne County was formed on paper, named after the general Wayne who defended American settlers. About that time the British loyalists left for Canada. Canada was considered enemy territory for many years. Fort Wayne was later built to protect the US from British attack.

The North West Territory was established on paper July 13, 1787 The Governor was General St Clair The Indiana Territory was established on paper October 1804 The Governor was General Harrison The Michigan Territory was established on paper Jan 1805. The Governor was General Hull and Cass. Despite this the needless killing continued in the territory.

Americans hoisted the American Flag in Detroit July 11, 1796 but the killing was not over. American Commanding Officers over the Detroit Area (Farmer 227)

1796 July 11, Captain Moses Porter

1796, July 12, Colonel John F Hamtramck

1796, Major-General Anthony Wayne

1797, Major-General James Wilkinson

1797, to December 17, 1799 Colonel D Strong

1799, December 17, to February, 1800, Major Henry Burbeck

1800 Colonel Porter

1800-1802, Major Thomas Hunt

1802 to April 11, 1803 Colonel J F Hamtramck

1803 Major Henry Burbeck

1803 Major John Whistler

1803 Colonel Thomas Hunt

1805 August, to April 1807 Captain S T Dyson

1809-1811 Captain Jacob Kingsbury

1812 May, Major John Whistler

1812 July, Colonel Brush

1812, July, to august 16, 1812 Gen Wm Hull

1813 September 29, General Duncan McArthur

1813 Major-General William Henry Harrison

1813 October, Colonel Lewis Cass

1813 November, Captain Abraham Edwards

1814 February, Colonel Anthony Butler

1814 March Colonel George Croghan

1814 July Colonel Anthony Butler

1815 January 1 to February 4 Colonel Charles Gratiot

In 1805 Detroit burned down when sparks from the pipe of the town's baker fell into a pile of hay. The resulting fire spread quickly, only the fort was left standing. Two weeks later the territorial government was formed in Detroit under American General William Hull.

Our area was part of the North West Territory until 1805 when it became the Michigan Territory. In 1805, President Thomas Jefferson signed an act establishing the Michigan Territory.

In 1812 American General Hull first invaded Canada then without good reason retreated to his strong Fort at Detroit. General Hull after being attacked surrendered his force of over 2,000 and the heavily armed fort at Detroit to a much smaller force led by British General Brock who with the Indian Chief Tecumseh fooled Hull into thinking they had a much larger force.

In 1812 General Hull ordered Fort Dearborn evacuated. Chief Blackbird at the head of a five hundred-man Pottawatomie and Winnebago ambushed the retreating party. Wells and Heald led a desperate defensive attack up the dune. The wagon-train of women and children was left unprotected. In no time, the Americans were completely surrounded and alone; Half the soldiers were killed and the local militia force was systematically wiped out. One bloodthirsty young warrior slipped into a covered wagon and beheaded twelve children. Mrs. Heald's black slave, Cicely, was one of two women killed while fighting to save the young ones. Heald was wounded but alive. Wells was not so lucky. His head was cut off and his heart eaten by the chiefs who hoped to gain some of his courage. Despite Heald's efforts to ransom the survivors, more were killed after the battle. Others remained Indian prisoners for almost a year. Paraphrased from <http://www.galafilm.com/1812/e/events/ftdearborn.html>

In January 1813 Red Coats and Indians under Tecumseh surprised and captured or killed almost a thousand American militiamen on the River Raisin. This was the bloodiest battle in Michigan history. They destroyed an entire US Army.

In 1813 hundreds of soldiers died from diseases at Detroit during the fall and winter of 1813. British Colonel Proctor learned that his military position was hopeless and ordered all public buildings in Detroit burned and the city evacuated.

Battle of Put-in-Bay, was fought on 10 September 1813, in Lake Erie off the coast of Ohio during the War of 1812. Nine vessels of the United States Navy defeated under command of Oliver Hazard Perry and captured six vessels of Great Britain's Royal Navy.

With lake Erie free of the British General Harrison now with 2,500 troops attacked the British and forced them to withdraw from Forts Malden and Detroit. In September 1813 the bloody British evacuated Detroit but first burned the public buildings. In October 1813 General Harrison also intercepted 850 British Troops and 800 Indians in their retreat to Toronto and defeated them at the battle of the Thames. The Indian chief Tecumseh was killed. The Indians were now totally defeated. Only scattered resistance remained but was gone by 1830.

On October 29 1813 President James Madison appointed Cass governor of the Michigan territory a position he was to have for 18 years. (Willis F Dunbar 218)

General Andrew Jackson, known to his men as "Old Hickory," managed to beat the British in the Battle of New Orleans on Jan 8, 1815. Events in Europe had actually resulted in the Treaty of Ghent being signed Christmas Eve 1814. (Willis F Dunbar 222)

But settlers were still being killed by Indians near Detroit so Governor Cass organized a company of volunteers in Sept 1814. On Oct 9 General M Arthur arrived with 700 mounted riflemen to protect the city.

In 1818 Macomb County was formed. From this year to present we have records of public officials rather than rulers or military leaders.

After about 1818 we started to have rule by law not brute force. Constables were appointed. People accused were able to get a fair trial. James Fulton served as the first Macomb County sheriff from 1818-1822. There has been constant sheriff service since that time. Later as villages formed constables were appointed.

War hero Rev Abel Warren settled in what was to become Macomb County in the summer of 1824. Settlers came from the eastern United States and from many lands.

Charles Groesbeck settled in Section 33 in 1830. Then followed Charles Rivard in 1831 in Section 35. He made a homestead at the northwest corner of 12 Mile and Mound. Others followed Louis Groesbeck and the Beebe Family who settled near the trail (later called the Creek Road and later Chicago Road) that ran along the Red Run Creek. This led to the name Beebe's corners because it had a toll gate run by John L Beebe, to pay for the labor that went into the plank road paving over the marshy area of road. John Beebe was a major official in a road planking company (may have been Detroit to Utica road Company) around 1850. The road was ten feet wide and made of oak planks.

On April 3, 1837 a number of citizens met at the home of Louis Groesbeck to organize the government of Hickory Township... This first meeting chose as its Chairman Avery Denison; as its Clerk, Samuel Gibbs; as Election Inspectors, Louis Beaufait, Alonzo Haight, and Jenison Glazier."

The first township officers were: Supervisor was Samuel Gibbs, Clerk Alonzo Haight; Justices of the Peace, Alonzo Haight, Lyman Rhodes, Samuel Gibbs, and John Barton.; Louis L. Beaufait, Collector; Harris Corey, Loring Hawley, L. L. Beaufait, Assessors; Peter Gillett, John H. Barton, Loring Hawley, Commissioners of Highways; Northrup Jones and Louis Groesbeck, Overseers of the Poor; James N. Bruce, with Beaufait and Corey, were elected Constables. Avery Dennison, Sam Gibbs, Lyman E. Rhodes, Commissioners of Schools. "The town board was made up of Samuel Gibbs, Alonzo Haight, John Barton and Lyman Rhodes. There was no treasurer for the first two years. The Township was divided into six road districts and an overseer was elected over each district. (Leeson's History of Macomb County, Michigan, pp.852ff)

Gerald Neil stated the first public building in Warren was a pound constructed of logs 30 feet square and eight feet high in 1839. It had a strong gate which was kept padlocked. It was used to house stray animals and was located on Gabrel Yates' farm. He held the position of Pound master until 1848. The pound was located on his farm near what is now Sherwood and Eleven Mile Road. (Gerald Neil 8)

January 26, 1837. In Washington, DC, President Andrew Jackson signed the bill making Michigan the nation's twenty-sixth state.

The "Town Board" consisted of a Supervisor, Clerk, Treasurer and two Justices. All terms of office were for one year (except Justices whose term was for four years) In 1943 the town board terms were changed to two years. Elections were held on the first Monday in April at the Annual Meeting. At these meetings the citizens could change any law of the township except those set by the State legislature. Voting was done by hand or voice, since no tabulation of votes is shown until 1848. All candidates ran as individuals in the early years, and just when partisan politics first entered is not recorded. (Gerald Neil 7) Meetings were held in various homes as there were no public buildings. At least twelve Annual Township meetings were held at the home of George Corey from 1844-1858.

In 1939 Warren's first fire station was built. Vern Lumex and William Van Hulle were hired as fireman. Salary was \$130 a month. In 1957 William Burr was hired as Fire Commissioner.

In the early 1920s the Sheriff established a Warren branch office with one and sometimes two regular officers and a few special deputies. In April 1927 Henry Kuhn and Charles Krause were the local sheriffs officers. The Town board appointed Ray Bush as Township Officer to with with the Sheriff's deputies. In 1937 Max Bookout and George Collins were appointed as our first Policemen at \$175 per month. Collins was appointed as Warren's first Police Chief. He also had special police John Munro, John south and William Romano. (Gerald Neil 21) There was a dispute about whether or not the township could have police. After an opinion by the Attorney General the Board voted on April 20, 1938 to disband the Police. But on May 5, 1938 the Board appointed Henry Kuhn and Charles Krause as Officers. On Jan 12, 1939 these two men were transferred to the Macomb County payroll and Edwin Sherrill and William Van Hulle were hired as officers. In the troubled 1940s supervisors acted as ex-officio Police Chiefs. Vern Lumex was borrowed from the fire Department to be Police Commissioner. William Romano and Alfred Maletta served as Police Chief later in the 1940s. (Gerald Neil 21) In 1951 Police commissioner was Stanley Hamacher a retired Police inspector from Detroit moved into quarters at 9 Mile and Memphis.

Warren Township Supervisors
Samuel Gibbs 1837-1838
John Barton 1839

Henry Lorraway 1840
John Barton 1841
George Bolam 1842-1845
Alonzo Haight 1846
George Bolam 1847-1848
Alonzo Haight 1849
John Beebe 1850-1853
George Corey 1854-1856
George Bolam 1857-1859
Louis Groesbeck 1860-1862
Joseph Daconnick 1863-1864
Louis Groesbeck 1865-1866
Charles Groesbeck 1867-1870
Louis Groesbeck 1871-1878
Paul Lefevre 1879-1886
Jacob Hartsig 1887-1897
Julius Lefevre 1898-1902
Jacob Hartsig 1903-1904
Ferdinand Grobbel 1905-1914
Jacob Hartsig 1915-1917
Ferdinand Grobbel 1918
Bernard Wolf 1919-1921
Edward Jacob 1922-1925
Franck J Licht 1926-1931
Frank Wiegand 1932-1935
Chris Bristow 1936 (Died June 1936)
William Strich 1936 (appointed)
Frank Wiegand 1937
William Strich 1938-1939
Frank Wiegand 1940
Earl Tallman 1941-1942
Two year terms begin
Earl Tallman 1943-1946
William Strich 1947-1948
Arthur J Miller 1949-1956

Warren Township Clerks
Alonzo Haight 1837
Daniel Denison 1838-1839
George Corey 1840-1841
Loring Hawley 1842-1848
George Corey 1849-1851
William Groesbeck 1852-1853
Louis Groesbeck 1854-1856
Charles Groesbeck 1857-1860
Francis Groesbeck 1861-1864
N Hollister Brown 1865-1866
William Enright 1867 Removed by Township Board 11/12/67
John W Kingscott 1867 appointed
John Kaltz 1868
John W Kingscott 1869
Royal Jenny 1870
John Kaltz 1871-1872

George Adair 1873
Paul Lefevre 1874-1877
Henry Miller 1878-1883
Jacob Hartsig 1884-1886
John Kaltz 1887-1898
Frank Wiegand 1899
George Schuster 1900 resigned May 3, 1900
John Buechel 1900 appointed
John Buechel 1901+1903
Otto Jacob 1904
John Buechel 1905-1921
John Wiegand 1922-1924
Irvin Keppleman 1925-1932
John Buechel 1933-1935
William Lawson 1936-1942
Two Year terms follow
Hildegard M Lowe 1949-1956

Warren township Treasurers
Alonzo Haight 1839
Loring Hawley 1840-1841
Avery Denison 1842
Cornelius Tehan 1843-1845
Samuel Jones 1852
Loring Hawley 1853
Joseph Jobin 1854
Prosper LaDuke 1855
Frederick Wacker 1856 failed to qualify
William Hartsig 1856 appointed
William Hartsig 1857-1858
Arnold Harwood 1859
John W Kingscott 1860-1861
John Woodruff 1862-1866_resigned_Sept 1866
Peter Rotarius 1866 appointed
Peter Rotarius 1867
George H Brinkers 1868
Louis Hartsig 1869-1871
Martin Hoffman 1872-1874
Vincent Tremble 1875-1877
Matthias Hoffman 1878-1879
Joseph Rinke 1885-1886
Julius Lefevre 1887-1888
Joseph Rinke 1889-1890
Ferdinand Grobbel 1891-1892
Julius Lefevre 1893-1894
Francis Miller 1895-1896
George Burr 1897-1898
Edward Peck 1899-1900
Jacob Hartsig 1901-1902
Peter Schoenherr 1903-1904
Michael Smith 1905-1906
William Hartsig 1907-1908
Edward Peck 1909-1910

Joseph Trombley 1911-1912
Alex Koehler 1913-1914
Otto Jacob 1915-1916
John Rinke 1917-1920
Anthony Kaltz 1921-1922
Theodore Henkel 1923-1924
A. C. Lyons 1925
Joseph Wiegand 1926
William Qualman 1927-1928
Edward Jacob 1929-1930
Henry Kuhn 1931-1932
David Smith 1933-1935
Frank Licht 1936-1940
Frank Wiegand 1941-1946
Two year terms follow
Frank Wiegand 1943-1946
Ralph Hartsig 1947-1948
William A Shaw 1949-1956

Mayors of Warren

Arthur J Miller Jan 1 1957 1961
Louis Kelsey Jan 1 1961 April 1961
William (Bill) Shaw April 1961 – April 1967
Ted Bates April 1967 - April 1969, April 1969 - Nov 7 1971, Nov 8 1971 – Nov 12, 1973-19 81
James R Randlett Nov 7 1981 – Nov 8 1983, Nov 5 1965
Ronald L Bonkowski Nov 6 1985- Nov 3 87, Nov 3 87 – Nov 6 91, Nov 6 91-Nov 7, 95.
Mark A Steenbergh Nov 7 1995 Nov 2 99, Nov 2, 99-Nov 8 03, Nov 8 03-Nov 10, 2007
James Fouts Nov 10, 2007-Present In his first remarks he stated that this city government will be by the people and for the people and that his decisions would be based on what was best for the community. He quoted President Truman who justified decisions by asking will it benefit the average citizen.

Civil Servants

First Warren City officials

January 1, 1957 Mayor Arthur J Miller, Clerk Hildegard Lowe, City treasurer William A Shaw. City Council President Louis a Kelsey, Harold Stilwell, John Dunn Sr, Irving Little, Frank Runey, Harold Perry. Ed Kenney. Judges John Kelsey and Edward Gallagher. Department Heads Police commissioner Stanley Hamacher, Fire commissioner William Burr, Director of Public Service C P McGrath, Controller Clarence Steinhauser, Assessor Earl Tallman, City attorney Howard Snapp, DPW N. D. Eckstein, Water Thomas Butcher, Sewage Disposal Floyd Vermette, Building John McMath, parks and Recreation John Holland.

1959 Mayor Arthur J Miller, Clerk Hildegard Lowe, City treasurer William A Shaw. City Council President Louis a Kelsey, Harold Stilwell, Frank Runey, Harold Perry. Orville Young, Norman Hill, Verne Boewe. Judges John Kelsey and Edward Gallagher. Fire Commishioner Joseph Adler, Sewage disposal Louis Kifer. Parks and Recreation Frank Cosgrove.

1961 Jan-April Mayor Louis Kelsey, Council President Norman Hill.

1961 Mayor Willian Shaw, Clerk James Gray, Treasurer Ted Bates. Council Roy Gruenberg, Harold Stilwell, Harold Perry. Orville Young, Kingsley, Howard Austin, Arthur Woodhouse, Charles Fox, Orba Underwood. Judges Edward Gallagher and Verne Boewe. Changes in departments: Water Division Harrison DeMott, City Attorney Kenneth McAlpine, Building Division John Becher, Police Commissioner Marvin Lane, Fire Commissioner William Burr.

Salaries

All Warren Township officials in 1893 served without pay.

Township Treasurer since 1843 got 4% of the collections as his fee.

Beginning in 1920

Supervisor

1920 Supervisor was paid \$800.

1930 3600

1931 2400

1932 10% cut 2700

Clerk

1920 the Clerk \$500 per year.

1930 2100

1931 1650

1932 10% cut

Treasurer

1930 3000

1931 2400

1932 10% cut

Mayor

1973 15,804

1975 29,000

1981 31,000

1982 35,310

2010 110,212

Administrative Supervisor

2010 80,264

Mayor Secretary

2010 57,037

Councilmen

1973 3387

1975 3500

1981 9000

1982 9000

2010 27,554

Deputy Council Secretary

2010 69,640

City Clerk

1973 10,724

1975 17,000

1981 25,000

1982 25,000

2010 81,825

City Treasurer

1973 10,724

1975 17,000

1981 25,000
1982 25,000
2010 81,511

Controller
2010 109,553

Judge
2010 45,724

Court Administrator
2010 105,641

Recreation Director
1973 14,549
1975 21,403
1981 36,171
1982 38,795

City Attorney
1973 30,278
1975 32,168
1981 47,815
1982 51,148
2010 112,441

Asst City Attorney
2010 103,225

Police Chief
1973 20,967
1975 22,665
1981 39,415
1982 42,236
2010 115,695

Policeman
1973 13,399
1975 14,075 1 Chief, 1 Ast Chief 4 Capt, 12 Lt, 23 Sgt, 120 Patrolmen, 36 Detectives, 3 Animal Control
1981 18,512
1982 18,500-21,600
2010 68,000 – 82,000 1 Comm, 1 Dep Comm, 3 Capt, 11 Lt, 20 Sgt, 39 Corpl, 161 Officer, sub total 236, 5
specialists, 11 Clerical, 23 dispatch, sub total 39, Total 275

Fire Chief
1973 20,125
1975 21,457
1981 39,415
1982 42,236
2010 111,185

Admin Chief
2010 98,517

Fireman

1973 12,485

1975 14,452 1 Chief, 1 Ast Chief, 10 Capt, 20 Lt, 15 Sgt, 100 FF, 5 Inspectors

1981 17,055

1982 18-23,000

2010 61,000-67,000 1 Cm, 1 Admin Chf, 1 HazMat Chf, 3 Batln Chf, 1 Fire Mar, 1 Dep Fire Mar, 1 Chf EMS, 1 Chf Training, 6 Capt, 9 Lt Aemt, 12 Lt, 3 Fire Inspector, 2 Sgt AEMT, 4 Sgt, 1 Chf Apprtus, 31 Fire Ftr AEMT, 27 Fire Fighter Engine, 38 Fire Fighter, 1 secretary, 2 Clerk. Total Fire Personnel 147

Head Librarian

1975 21,403

1981 32,481

1982 34,880

Librarian

1975 12-15,000

1981 19-21,000

1982 20-25,000

Asst Librarian

1975 10,618

1982 17-18,441

2010 Library

Library Director 92,175 +33,000 benefits

4 Supervisors 73,483 +33,000 benefits

Branch Librarian 59,421

Library Technician 50,802

Clerk 53,689

Asst Special Services 27.31 per Hour

Part Time Help 300,000

Facts are still being sought to fully complete this history

Please contact wecare@macombhistory.us if you have more information or comments.

Center Line becomes a village

The little farming community wanted to have more services than the township was providing so they decided to form a village. 1925 Center Line became a village. The first village president was Bernard Wolfe in 1927.

In December of 1935 the Village of Center Line's citizens voted to become a home rule city and the first mayor was Dr. Russel E. Lynch. 1935 - 1942. Who brought your historian into the world.

R. L Isbister 4/6/42 4/1/46

J. L Eisele 4/1/46 4/5/54

A. G. Hazen 4/5/54 4/4/60

J. L Eisele 4/4/60 4/6/64

S. Okros 4/6/64 12/30/68

P. J. Tranchida 1/13/69 11/3/81

M. A. Zielinski 11/3/81 11/8/93

L. J. Nardi Jr. 11/8/93 11/4/97

M. A. Zielinski 1997 - 2009

David Hanselman 2009-Present

Facts are still being sought to fully complete this history

Please contact wecare@macombhistory.us if you have more information or comments.

When were schools built in Warren Township?

Help me complete this list contact Wesley Arnold at wecare@macombhistory.us

The first known school in Warren was a split log school house the farmers built near Creek Road (Chicago Road) and Ryan roads. This school house was also used for a church for both the Methodist and Baptist groups. Log buildings also had split log benches. There were often few if any good books. Church buildings were sometimes used for schools.

West school was built in **1894** to the south on Ryan Road. That burned down in 1931. A newer better red brick building was built to the south on Ryan Road and is still standing.

The **North school built in 1859** was also called the Berz school. It was located on the West side of Mound just South of 15 Mile Road. It became part of the Warren Consolidated School District in 1941, It was sold in August of 1952.

The South school was built in 1866. It was located on the East side of Mound Road between 13 Mile Road and 12 Mile Road. There was also an **East School built before 1875** on Chicago Road between Van Dyke and Mound.

Leonard Schemm School Nine mile at Hoover were one room school. Washington later built there The 1865 **Jeremiah O'Leary School** at Bunert & Frazo burned about 1875. Probably leading August and Mine Bunert to donate land so local children would be closer at the **Bunert One Room School built in 1875.** It housed students in grades 1-8. A larger two room school was built in 1927.

The 1869 **Plunkett school** named after Mortimer Plunkett who taught there 1900-1916 after Frank Bacon. Mort had a farm in southern Van Dyke. Note school was in use before school district formed.

These had grades 1-8. St Clement School before 1868. **Murthum High** was built in 1926. **Busch High** 1921. Students could attend either. Schools with two or more rooms followed. **Lincoln** 1921.

Harding 1925. **Ellis** 1926. **Groesbeck, McKinley, Macomb Park** 1928. **Ladd** 1941, **Victory** 1942. In 1944 a new 6 room school was built and named **Charwood** after Betty Chargo and Irene Woodward. **Miller** 1950. **Peck** 1961 **CLHS** 1962. **Flynn** 1973.

Below schools by school District and year built. Info directly from school districts or by calling school to get year off of plaque. Some schools refused to give the historian even the year on the plaque in the hall which was paid for with public money.

Center Line Public Schools	Fitzgerald High School 1940	1954, 1964
Crothers Elementary	Westview Elementary 1959	Washington Elementary School
Busch 1921	New Westview 2006	1940s (now closed)
Ellis 1926	St Anne Elementary c1950	Little 1954
High School 1954	St Clement	Warren Consolidated Schools
Kramer Elementary 1942	Elementary 1860s	Log Cabin School 1850s
Groesbeck Elementary 1928	brick Grade School 1921	East School before 1875
New Groesbeck Elementary 1954	High School 1952	Flynn 1973
Frank Ladd Elementary 1941,	above thanks to Mike Grobbel	William Murthum High 1926
Miller Elementary 1950		Warren High School 1926
Peck Elementary 1961	Van Dyke Public Schools	Warren High Victory 1944
Plunkett 1869	Leonard Schemm School 1865	2 nd Warren High School 1950
Roose Elementary 1960	Jeremiah O'Leary School 1865	North School Berz 1859
Sherwood Elementary 1950	Harding 1925	South school 1866
Victory Elementary 1942	Lincoln 8 room school 1921	West School 1894
Glenn Wolfe Middle School 1960	Lincoln 12 room 1925.	Angus Elementary School 1962
	McKinley 1928	Black Elementary School 1966
Fitzgerald Public Schools	Macomb Park 1928	Cromie Elementary School 1962
Chatterton 1970	Lincoln High School 1940s	Fillmore Elementary School 1969
Lefever 1960	Lincoln Middle School 1945	Green Acres Elementary 1958
Mielke 1894	Lincoln Elementary School	Harwood Elementary 1970
Mound Park 1953	Marjorie Carlson Elem 1960	Holden Elementary School 1971
Neigebaur 1940	Kennedy Elementary 1964	Hatherly Elementary 1970
Schofield Elementary 1955	McKinley Elem 1928, 1932,	Jefferson Elementary 1976

Pearl Lean Elementary 1964 now part of a housing complex
 Susick Elementary School 1966 built on the former school
 Siersma Elementary School 1964 grounds, located in the 29700
 Wilde Elementary School 1964 block of Boewe Drive)
 Wilkerson Elementary 1969 Hartsig Junior High School
 Willow Woods Elementary 1970 Melby Junior High School
 (Currently Regina High School)

Agnes E. Beer Middle Sch 1969 Butcher Junior High 1963
 Annie E. Flynn Middle Sch 1971 (building now used for the
 Virgil I. Grissom Middle 1969 Macomb Math, Science and
 Carter Middle School 1969 Technology Program)
 Will Carleton Middle Sch 1971 Norman Rockwell Elementary
 School (Closed)

Cousino High School 1961 Monfort Elementary (closed
 Warren Mott High School 1965 1958)
 Sterling Heights High 1971 Pennow Elementary

Former Schools
 Warren High School 1950 (closed through early-mid eighties for
 1992) Warren Parks & Recs during the
 Maple Lane Elementary 1970 summers, demolished by 1992
 Closed 1980 Sold to MISD Rinke Elementary (Currently
 Murthum Elementary School Macomb Christian School)

(Closed 1978, completely
 demolished by 1992)
 Warner Elementary School 1961 Career Prep Center 1976
 (closed 1992) New CPC 15 Mile Rd. 1974
 Frost Curriculum Center

North Elementary School 1859
 Fuhrmann Middle School 1958 **Warren Woods Public Schools**
 (Events still happen there. Was Bunert 1875
 used by students and staff from Bunert II 1927
 Grissom, Beer, and Carleton Charwood 1944
 Middle Schools when they were Warren Woods High School 1965
 under construction & remodeling. closed in 1983 merged with
 John Haitama Elementary School Robert Tower High School 1983
 County Line Elementary School Warren Woods Tower High
 (Corner of 15 mile/Dequindre is School 27900 Bunert 1983
 now a shopping center) Warren Woods Enterprise High
 Frost Elementary School School

Demolished 2008
 Beaver Elementary School Warren Woods Middle School.
 (Administration Building now) Briarwood Elementary 1966
 South Elementary School 1866 Pinewood Elementary 1969
 Warren West Elementary 1894 Westwood Elementary 1962
 Alan Shepherd Elementary Former schools
 School Alwood
 Thorpe Elementary School (Used Robinwood
 for Sterling Heights Police Ridgewood
 Department Training) Building Parkwood
 was demolished Redwood
 Robert J. Hesse Elementary Maplewood
 School (Building still standing, Northwood
 Shadywood

Holly High
 Hickory High
 Hawthorne High

Macomb Community College
 founded 1954

East Detroit School District
 Note Some Warren Students
 attend in this school district.

Crescentwood Elementary 1953
 Forest Park Elementary 1956
 Bellview Elementary 1959
 Pleasantview Elementary 1953

East Detroit High School 1929
 Kelly Middle School 1965
 Kellwood Alternative Ed 2011

Former Schools
 Oakwood Middle School
 Kantner Elementary c1953
 Roosevelt Elementary 1945
 Warrendale Elementary School
 Woodland Elementary 1953
 Former Kellwood School
 Admin center was a school 1953

Now there is an ongoing endless
 parade of private schools opening
 and closing.

Now some students are being
 home schooled.
 In addition some students are
 attending online schools.

Education is changing.

Historian comment:
 Many high school graduates in
 2012 do not actually get as good
 an education as students did in
 1890. Today's students would fail
 the 1890 8th grade test. Many
 can't tell you who we fought in
 WWII or why. Many can't even
 make change without a calculator.
 And many are not prepared to fill
 out job applications or for even a
 basic career.

Can you pass the 6th and 8th Grade Final Exams of 1890

This is a handwritten essay test using no computers, notes or reference material. Everything must come out of your head in one sit down session in front of the teacher. There is a time limit of four hours. If you fail it as a 12 year old you are considered unsuitable for school and must do hard work on the farm all day for the next six years without pay. Also if you fail it you will have a free trip to the woodshed where father will administer a thorough switching to your bare butt with a willow switch. Many parents took education very seriously. They also had to pay taxes for the schools whether their kids went or not. I remember my grandfather who only had an 8th grade education helping me with my square roots in high school and correcting me on math problems and in other topics when he was in his 80s. He said he learned all subjects well because he had to recite them to the teacher and then help teach the younger kids in a one room school. Using correct spelling, grammar and good hand writing elaborate in essay form the answers. Use no notes. U.S. History

1. Name the parts of the Bill of Rights and explain which rights they protect.
 2. Relate the causes and results of the Revolutionary War.
 3. Describe three of the most prominent battles of the Rebellion.
 4. Tell what you can of the history of Michigan.
 5. Who were the following: Morse, Whitney, Fulton, Bell, Lincoln, Penn, and Howe?
 6. Name events connected with the following dates: 1607, 1620, 1800, 1849, and 1865?
- Geography
1. Name each of the states in the USA and give its capital.
 2. How do you account for the extremes of climate in Michigan?
 3. Describe the mountains of N.A.
 4. What is climate? Upon what does climate depend?
 5. Describe the following: Monrovia, Odessa, Denver, Manitoba, Hecla, Yukon, St. Helena, and Orinoco.
 6. Name and locate the principal trade centers of the U.S.
 7. Name all the republics of Europe and give capital of each.
 8. Why is the Atlantic Coast colder than the Pacific in the same latitude?
 9. Describe the process by which the water of the ocean returns to the sources of rivers.
 10. Describe the movements of the earth. Give inclination of the earth.

- Arithmetic
1. Name and define the Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic.
 2. A wagon box is 2 ft. deep, 10 feet long, and 3 ft. wide. How many bushels of wheat will it hold?
 3. If a load of wheat weighs 3942 lbs., what is it worth at 50cts. per bu, deducting 1050 lbs. for tare?
 4. District No. 1 has a valuation of \$35,000. What is the necessary levy to carry on a school seven months at \$50 per month, and have \$104 for incidentals?
 5. Find cost of 6720 lbs. coal at \$6.00 per ton.
 6. Find the interest of \$512.60 for 8 months and 18 days at 7 percent.
 7. What is the cost of 40 boards 12 inches wide and 16 ft. long at \$.20 per inch?
 8. Find bank discount on \$300 for 90 days (no grace) at 10 percent.
 9. What is the cost of a square farm at \$15 per acre, the distance around which is 640 rods?
 10. Write a Bank Check, a Promissory Note, and a Receipt.

- Grammar
1. Give nine rules for the use of Capital Letters.
 2. Name the Parts of Speech and define those that have no modifications.
 3. Define Verse, Stanza and Paragraph.
 4. What are the Principal Parts of a verb? Give Principal Parts of do, lie, lay and run.
 5. Define Case, Illustrate each Case.
 6. What is Punctuation? Give rules for principal marks of Punctuation.

- Orthography
1. Give two rules for spelling words with final 'e'. Name two exceptions under each rule.
 2. Give two uses of silent letters in spelling. Illustrate each.
 3. Define the following prefixes and use in connection with a word: Bi, dis, mis, pre, semi, post, non, inter, mono, super.
 4. Use the following correctly in sentences, Cite, site, sight, fane, fain, feign, vane, vain, vein, raze, raise, rays.
 5. Write 10 words frequently mispronounced and indicate pronunciation by use of diacritical marks and by syllabication.

The 8th Grade Final Exam added even more difficult Math, Civil War, US and State Government questions.

Warren Union Cemetery Fall Color





Photography by Wesley E Arnold humble historian









The single volunteer who has labored for many years and who is almost single handedly responsible for transforming this cemetery from weeds to a place of beauty is Tom Turmel.

We owe him a dept of gratitude. Someone should place a plaque in this garden honoring him.







**Local Gardner Tom Turmel
Transplanted Many Trees & Shrubs
He Saved From Old Warren
Demolition Sites Since 1998
And Cared For Them For Years**



However the nice granite plaque could not be placed there because of fear that it would be stolen by the officers of the 8 active member “hysterical” social clique who have already stolen, without just cause, five expensive granite memorials (and perhaps more) they do not own from this cemetery that they do not own.

This is according to the Macomb Daily, the Warren Police and WWJ News and admitted in a public meeting.

unknown
SOLDIER

Warren's expensive granite Unknown soldier memorial was stolen off of a grave by vigilantes sent by officers of the 8 active member "hysterical" social clique.



Also the officers of the 8 active member "hysterical" social clique stole another Memorial which also honored all veterans and those who died in other attacks like Pearl Harbor and 9-11 was also Stolen by officers of the 8 active member "hysterical" society without just cause. This was to remind our children that this country has been attacked more than once and that they should honor those who served and be vigilant and prepared. Our young people are not even taught history in school anymore.

Half of our high school graduates can't even tell you who we fought in World War Two or why or what Pearl Harbor is. There was lots of room for these memorials in this cemetery and they were causing no harm. Stealing them will deprive future generations of young people this knowledge.

Warren Veterans Partial List		Many Fought And Died In USA	
Warren Abel	Halsey, Silas	Stanley, James	Stevens, Ormal
Kingscott, John W	Hartman, John	Tatro, Francis	Thimian, Edward
Civil War	Heiple, Jacob	Vanfleet, Theodore	W. W. II
Benson, Ira F	Hoard, Levi	Unknowns	Alexander, Hugh
Berger, Nicholas	Jacob, Charles	W. W. I	Reddick, Lloyd F
Cole, William L	Kidd, Charles	Abbey, Otto J	Stevens, Merrill
Cook, John n	Lorenz, Ernst	Blondeel, Kamiel	Plus 100s More
Cooley, Oscar	Metro, Joseph	Gies, Henry B	Vietnam Era
Crawford, James	Moor, WM	Gietzen, Wm F	Arnold, Wesley
Eckstein, Frederick	Pereira, Manuel J	Grimms, Edward	Plus 100s More
Gamble, Benjamin	Opfer, Frederick	Jannus, Roger	Also Unknowns
Gamble, Charles	Smith, John	Reid, Neil W	More Will Die

The officers of the 8 active member “hysterical” social clique also stole a Soldiers Memorial listing Warren boys who died and most of which were buried at Warren Union Cemetery. They did this without just cause.

Now these 30 soldiers are missing their marker which these four people who acted on their own without vote of the membership or a public hearing (to show good cause to remove them) have stolen out of our cemetery. Now visitors including young people will not be able to see who these Warren soldiers were who in many cases died for our freedoms. Now many of our soldiers have no marker at all because the only one they had was stolen by these vigilantes. This was the only stone that listed these men who gave their lives. This was based on research by several historians. Also note this is not a list of buried soldiers, rather a partial list of Warren men who risked their lives or gave their lives for our freedom. Most are buried in this cemetery. All are Warren-Sterling men. A few are buried in France. Some have no marker anywhere else.

Don't these warren boys deserve at least to have their names on a granite marker in Warren their home town. It is the right thing to do. We believe that the men who put their lives on the line for us should be honored not be forgotten. Our old veterans are dying off at a rapid rate. All soldiers gave some and many gave all. What a disrespectful action to these men who gave their lives was taken by just four people. Many of us veterans feel that this was disrespectful and unexcuseable.



OUR FLAG STANDS FOR LIBERTY
JUSTICE FREE SPEECH - PRESS
MAINTAIN OUR FREEDOMS

And they also stole a stone that honored the flag that these men died for and what it stood for it said Our flag stands for Liberty, Justice Free Speech - Press, Maintain our Freedoms...

There are many unmarked graves in these old cemeteries. Many are children. A Beautiful expensive granite Memorial honoring the many children and pioneers buried there without markers was also stolen by vigilantes sent by officers of the 8 active member "hysterical" social clique

These memorials were causing no harm. They posed no threat. There is nothing disrespectful or wrong with them.

These memorials were donated without cost to the city. It is wrong to steal these memorials from the cemetery and is wrong to sell them.

One cannot disrespect our soldiers any more then remove their memorials from a cemetery. They later admitted they removed the stones. This gave Warren a black eye and showed great disrespect for our soldiers and they have made Warren the laughing stock of hundreds of people who care about preserving our history. These vigilantes have failed to come up with just cause for their disrespectful action.

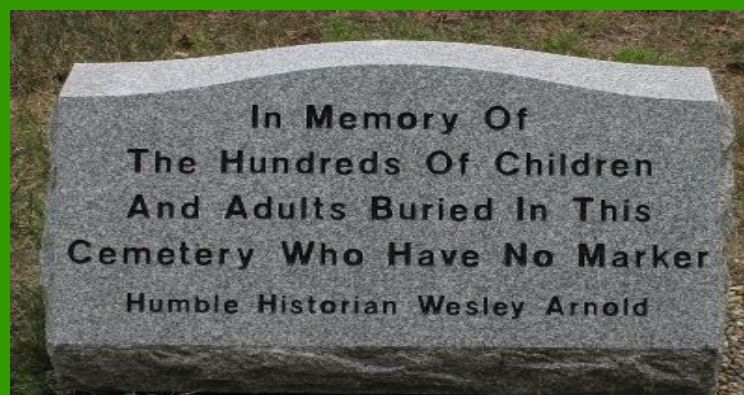
Nothing was found wrong with the memorials.

These are the only people we know of that have stolen stones from this cemetery. If you don't like a stone you can't just rip it out of a cemetery. And there was no vote of the membership or a public hearing that showed sufficient cause for their removal. Now it has just been discovered that there are even more stones missing.

This "hysterical" social clique had vigilantes STEAL these FIVE MEMORIALS that do not belong to them according to the caretaker. This was verified by the Warren Police and reported by the Macomb Daily and WWJ NEWS. They also confessed to it in a public meeting.

Come on no one steals other peoples' property memorials they don't own from cemeteries they don't own. Visit the Warren

Historical Gallery which is open to the public from 8-5 weekdays at the Warren Community Center on Arden. (just west of Mound and south of 14 Mile) They have fliers which list the meetings and officers of the Warren Historical Society Sue Keffer, Darlene Slicker, Becky Hetchler, Madelyn Zamora. If you add the husbands of the last two you have most of the active membership who are responsible for doings. Visit their meetings on Monday evening there and let them know what you think.



About the memorial to children

It appears that Warren Union Cemetery is a pioneer cemetery **with hundreds of children**. Many **many stillborn, young baby** and child deaths **were not even recorded** and not marked with an engraved stone. The county death records which show 50% of the registered deaths in Warren were those of children prior to WWI only represent a small percentage of actual child deaths. In a research study of the 150 stones indicating a child only a dozen were actually registered with the county. **Also most families did not want a stone to remind them of a baby death**. There was a **stigma** about stillborn and day old baby deaths. So families mostly just buried the child quickly and privately. Remember the body did not go to a funeral home. **The family**

home was the funeral home. Most people did not want a marker to remember the sickly and often **unnamed baby** or to blame the mother who was already guilt and grief stricken. There were no local stone cutters and families did not have money for a child stone. In many cases the baby had no name. A look at county death records verifies this. **Even today stillborns graves are virtually not marked.**

The sister cemetery in Center line had good records and shows that for a thousand adult deaths there would be 1,500 child burials because the **burial rate was 1.5 for each adult** before WWI.

Just looking at the remaining grave stones shows there are around 1000 persons buried at Warren Union Cemetery. That **would mean possibly 1,500 children without markers.**

It appears that only about 10 percent of baby and child deaths were actually registered before WWI.

The **mortality rate for children was very high approx 200** per 1000 per annum and many died of conditions we easily treat today.

In those pioneer days **large families were the norm** and many families **had several baby deaths. Diseases like Scarlet fever often killed several children in the same family.**

One can barely walk around in that cemetery without walking on children's graves as **they were buried on top of adult** family burials and in the back of the cemetery. **Also there are many adult unmarked graves because the early pioneers did not have the money and had no stone mason.**

Just consider even the first families between 18 to 100 families who purchased lots here have very few markers because they felt no need to and had no one to make them let alone the money to pay for them.

The Lots were 10x30 providing 20-40 potential burials as babies were allowed above an adult. Shrouds and narrow coffins were common. So there are a few hundred unmarked graves right there.

Consider that the cemetery which has 2,600 graves within the current fenced area, (after subtracting ground for aisles and ways) was filled up before WWII as witnessed by families who had to buy plots in other cemeteries farther away. Also many still borns, pauper burials and even some non residents were buried there without markers especially in the back which was unfenced. (and since has been eroded) **Many famous village residents like the Beebes were buried there without markers.** Some people with acute psychic senses have told me that they can feel that there are many children there. **There was often much suffering and crying involved in a child's dying.** And there is other evidence also.

But the above research is verifiable. That means at the least hundreds of unmarked graves. **Many of us feel these children and pioneers at least deserve to be acknowledged and honored with a small memorial.** While I was doing research there over many months, I mentioned this to many visitors.

And finally a beautiful polished granite memorial to our Pioneers and Children who have no markers was donated without cost to the city. See its picture above. But it was also stolen by vigilantes under direction of the officers of the 8 active member social clique "hysterical" society which does almost no research.

Are they selling these expensive granite memorials? These things cost around \$1000 each. We need people who think this is wrong to contact us. If no one cares then these disrespectors of

our soldiers will get away with disposing of their history and denying young people from even learning the names of these men who died preserving their freedoms. Even a few people who care can make a difference. If you care contact me at wecare@macombhistory.us

Just discovered a follow the money clue. Another possible motivation why this group did this is because they want to sell their book but this historian has published several books of history on this web site free to everyone. Also often gives the 20 volume history of Warren on DVD to people for free. Perhaps they wanted to get his name out of the cemetery. Lastly jealousy was also a cause for their action as the memorials they stole exposed their lack of research and said and did things that they should have done. And what really griped them was that families had donated these expensive granite memorials without cost to the city and even did so anonymously. This meant that the hysterical clique could not take the credit.

For 166 years the tradition has been that families could place a marker in this cemetery without fear of grave vigilantes ripping it out.

There has never been a problem with a marker that was offensive. People are not going to spend thousands of dollars on a stone that two dozen people a year may look at. Why all of a sudden have these vigilantes appointed themselves grave police. Some of us think it is a power thing but we don't know why. There is just no justification for ripping memorials they don't own out of a cemetery they don't own. Most of the families of the dead buried here are from out of town. Suppose a family from out of town wanted to place a marker on their family grave. What if this family had stopped at the Methodist church down the road

who used to oversee this cemetery when it was active and inquire if it is OK to put a marker on their relative's grave. They may have been told go ahead as we no longer have anything to do with this. And if there ever was an offensive marker placed there then a public hearing could be held and the Church which actually owns most of this cemetery St Paul could be consulted. The donors are probably from out of town and don't even know that the memorials have been stolen.

Most people just assume that because a couple of people in a social clique decided to steal some memorials and used the name of the local historical society that they did so with justification. There was no membership vote on this issue at all it was done by the officers of the group on their own. They have not shown any justification for ripping a stone off of a grave or for stealing memorials donated by families to those who have died. The local police don't know what to do they think of it as an internal matter. But to us veterans who served our country it is a most disrespectful action. And they have also stolen the remembrance and history of these soldiers by stealing the only marker that named our warren boys who died which was placed there also so that future generations could at least see their names.

Now families can no longer place a memorial at Warren Union Cemetery in the City of Warren for fear of them being ripped out and disposed of. This 8 member social power clique hysterical society has now dictated unnecessary rules that effectively allow them to rip out memorials without notice. A family can no longer leave a rose on a grave or gravestone as that is now against their rules. Containers are now required for all flowers. What a mess that will be. They now require 42 inch foundations for all markers even little flat head stones. They fail

to realize that this may actually cause contractors to dig into remains of bodies as many were not buried deeply in the old days due to rain, mud, frost and weakness of the digger. Remember that in the old days everything was done by hand. Also many children are buried on top of adult burials. They failed to consider this is an old cemetery not a new one. Even in new cemeteries the top of the vault may be less than four feet deep. Also they failed to consider that it is just not right to steal a memorial and especially a soldier's memorial who died for us, that they do not own, out of a cemetery without a public hearing and show sufficient cause. Many of us veterans are upset because these Warren boys who served or died for our country **many of which have no marker at all have had the only marker that named them stolen by this social clique** without just cause. **Stealing memorials you do not own out of a cemetery you do not own is just not right.**